

FREAK SOLONS DO NOT WANT ANY TOURISTS HERE

Amusing Scenes in the House When Kumalae Gave What He Called Reasons.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of the Governor on both the Dental and Forestry Boards yesterday without a dissenting vote.

There was another fight on salaries which lasted for almost the entire day, and resulted in a few cuts in the Educational and Treasury Departments. The pensioners of the government also suffered, though the Ex-Queen was not disturbed in her royal settlement of \$7,500 per year. Sergeant Peterson lost his pension entirely and there were reductions under the same head from the Governor's recommendations.

IN THE HOUSE

The House session yesterday afternoon ended with a stormy debate over the tourist appropriation. A good deal of feeling was shown and Kumalae spoke at great length and with much excitement in opposition to the scheme. Chillingworth finally moved an adjournment in a somewhat novel way. "This debate reminds me of the day when I was a boy and played see-saw," he said. "We went up and down, up and down, and thought we were making a lot of progress, but we stayed in the same place all the time. That is what the House is doing on this proposition, and I move an adjournment." The speech made a hit and the House adjourned.

A previous motion for an adjournment brought out a strong effort to have a night session. The motion to adjourn was lost, and a recess to seven o'clock was proposed. Fernandez and Vida said they would not be able to attend on account of ill health, and Kuphea intimated that he would not show up. "The sergeant-at-arms will keep track of Mr. Kuphea and see that he is here," said Speaker Beckley, "placing him under arrest if necessary, and other members who are too ill to attend will have time to secure doctors' certificates and send them to the clerk." This statement caused a walk to the other side, and was an intimation to the members that when night sessions begin they will be made to toe the mark. Kellinot renewed the fight for a night session, but lost and a motion to take a recess also failed, so that the members were forced to do some more work. The work they did was listening to Kumalae and Kalama on tourists.

The morning session ended with very little progress made. The most important action taken was striking out the item of \$10,000 for defending the fishery right cases. Chillingworth presented the motion to strike it out, saying that he would later move to increase the item of general incidentals for the Attorney-General's department. He moved to raise the latter from \$9,600 to \$12,000. Kumalae moved to make it \$12,000 and Chillingworth accepted the amendment, and the item passed. "Not all of the cases will come up during the six months for which we are providing," said Chillingworth, "and \$12,000 will therefore probably be enough."

The item of \$1,200 for numbering houses in Honolulu was passed, while \$1,200 for traveling expenses in the Public Works department was cut to \$1,000, after much debate. The proviso was added that it must "be accounted for by vouchers."

Kanilo, under the impression that the fumigation plant item of \$1,000 had to do with cremation of the dead, moved that it be reconsidered. Harris explained to him that corpses were in no danger from the portable sulphur fumigation plants named in the item, and he withdrew his motion.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Speaker Beckley and Vice-Speaker Knudsen were both absent when the hour for the afternoon session came, and at 2:30 Kealawas, as the oldest member present, was prevailed upon to take the chair and call the House to order. He did so and work in committee of the whole was resumed at once.

Aylett moved to amend the item, "disinfectants \$1000," by making it disinfectants and vaccine, but the motion was lost.

Harris presented a report for the special committee on running expenses of pumping plants \$12,500 approving the item and stating details for expenditure of the amount. The report was approved, with an amendment by Fernandez and Kumalae, to provide that officers shall not be paid out of the \$12,500.

Aylett reported on the tug Eleu proposition stating that he had consulted the harbor master and had been told that she was worthless. Harris said a towage company was ready to do her work for \$350 per month and put up a bond in the sum of \$50,000 if necessary and the matter was referred back to the special committee for report on this proposition.

The Park appropriation committee's report, favoring \$1000 per month, for which itemized accounting is to be made, was discussed at great length.

It was finally approved, with the following amendment offered by Vida:

"Provided, however, that no admission fee should be charged for admittance to horse races, picnics, entertainments or games of any kind in said park."

The lighthouse item of \$750 was passed on the showing of the following cablegrams between Stackable and the Treasury Department:

"Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.—Finance Committee. House of Representatives Territory of Hawaii requests information relative to light-houses in Hawaii. Will department take charge of same on July 1, 1903. If so what conditions? Answer collect."

"CUSTOMS, HONOLULU." "To Customs, Honolulu.—Treasury Department, has no authority to and therefore cannot take charge light-houses in Hawaii in July next."

"R. E. ARMSTRONG, Acting Secretary."

The special committee on the leper settlement appropriations reported as follows, and the report was adopted:

"1. The lepers asked that they be allowed \$14 a year for clothes instead of \$10 as at present, part to be in cash. "Your committee would recommend the increase to \$18 but will leave the matter of clothes to be in cash to the discretion of the Board of Health and would therefore recommend the item to be amended so as to read as follows:

"Kalaupapa store, provided clothes ration allowances be issued to lepers quarterly at the rate of \$18 per year for each person, \$14,000."

"The increase of \$2,750 is in the opinion of your committee sufficient to cover the increased allowance asked for if we may be allowed to base the same on the showing of the past year as shown on page 292 of the report of the Board of Health."

"2. Regarding the item for segregation, support and treatment of lepers, \$40,000, your committee would recommend the following changes in order to satisfy the reasonable petitions of the lepers for a slight increase in their food allowances. After careful consideration your committee deemed it wise to subdivide said item and to amend the same to read as follows, to wit:

"Segregations, support and treatment of lepers, \$24,500. "Provisions and ration supplies for leper settlement, provided that said ration be twenty-five pounds and the beef ration be eight pounds per weekly ration, \$35,500."

"Your committee was assured by the Superintendent of the Leper Settlement that the estimates as originally submitted included an increase sufficient to pay for the proposed increase of weekly ration allowances, but would recommend these changes in the wording of the items to show to the lepers that their petitions for food have not gone unnoticed but have received careful consideration."

"SAMUEL F. CHILLINGWORTH, "R. W. AYLETT, "J. K. PAELE, "Special Committee."

After the failure of motions for recess and adjournment, Kellinot presented the following report of the committee on the tourist appropriation:

"Your committee is of the opinion that the time has come when something should be done in the way of systematically advertising the islands. Your committee finds that the tourist committees of the city have plans to open tourist information bureaus in this city, San Francisco and Los Angeles, California, and if there is enough money, then also one office in an eastern city, the expenses of maintaining said offices to be paid by said tourists' committee. They would like to get the co-operation of the Territorial government in furnishing money for printing advertising matter."

"The result directly and indirectly which will accrue from the expenditure of this money will be of great benefit to the Territory, and your committee therefore recommends that an item to read:

"Advertising the resources and advantages of the Territory, \$10,000," be inserted in the Current Expense bill for six months, under the Department of

CHINAMAN HAD BOTH LEGS CUT OFF BY STREET CAR

The Pacific Heights Electric Road Scene of a Shocking Accident—Ah Hoy Was Drunk.

Ah Hoy, a well known Chinese hackdriver on the IXL stand on King street, sought repose on the track of the Pacific Heights Railway last night about 9 o'clock, and his life will pay the forfeit of his carelessness. Car No. 2 en route from the Heights to the terminus at Nuuanu street passed over him, severing both feet above the ankles, crushing in the man's skull and otherwise maiming him.

The car, in charge of motorman S. Forbar, was on its way down the hill to Nuuanu street. On board as passengers were M. Cabral, a Portuguese, and H. L. Kerr, the architect, the former occupying a seat on the front platform. After passing the power house the track leads over the Nuuanu stream, and thence on to the avenue. Between the bridge and the street there are a number of trees and the moonlight cast shadows which often take the form of a human being, and of these last evening there were many. Suddenly the car struck something, and it seemed lifted up for an instant. The brakes were applied, the car was quickly brought to a stop and the motorman and passengers investigated the cause. Lying directly in the middle of the track they found Ah Hoy, groaning and bleeding. A wheel had passed over his forehead cutting deep into the skull, and the back of the head was also fractured. There was a smearing of grease from the running gear of the car on the right side of his face, showing that after being struck the body had been dragged, the head in contact with the machinery. Blood flowed copiously from these head wounds, but they were not the worst. Both feet had been cut completely off from the legs, being held only by a few thin shreds of flesh. It was a gruesome sight to see the two tan shoes holding only the stumps of the feet.

The police station was communicated with and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth responded with the patrol wagon. He found Mrs. Mackintosh attending the poor fellow. The crushed and bleeding man was laid upon a stretcher and conveyed to the Queen's Hospital.

Ah Hoy has been a hackdriver in Honolulu for about fifteen years. He has often had trouble with the police because of a i over-fondness for liquor. It was reported to the police that Ah Hoy was quite drunk on Sunday, and when the Deputy Sheriff picked him up last night he smelt liquor. Mr. Eckardt also detected liquor on the man's breath. Ah Hoy lives back of Punchbowl and was probably on his way home by way of the Pacific Heights railway when sleep overcame him and he sank unknowingly upon the track.

Secretary of the Territory and another item to read: "Advertising the resources and advantages of the Territory, \$10,000," be inserted in the Current Expense bill for six months under the Department of Secretary of the Territory.

"S. KELLINOT, "Chairman, "J. K. PAELE, "W. W. HARRIS."

Kumalae opposed the appropriation in a long speech in which he complained of the sending of Weedon to lecture on the Mainland. He aroused Harris by stating that the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association were asking a lot of things, mentioning among them the wireless subsidy, which Harris stated neither organization had endorsed at all. Kumalae talked of sending a "hoole to Amelika," and repeated several times that Weedon had done no good.

"What harm did he do?" interrupted Kellinot.

"He spent a lot of money," said Kumalae.

"The people who sent him put it up," Harris interjected, and then the Kumalae speech went on. Kumalae said there were no accommodations for tourists here anyhow, and made a lot more arguments which were not interpreted. He thought the money proposed for advertising should be spent on public improvements in the islands.

Kalama moved to strike out the item, saying that he didn't believe tourists would come, as there were not enough people who had money. This was shown, in his opinion, by the fact that there are people in the islands today who have never got as far as to see the Volcano.

Harris called attention to the great success of Los Angeles in attracting tourists and prospering on them, and then Kumalae got the floor again and talked till Chillingworth sprung his see-saw motion, which ended the day's work.

IN THE SENATE

Senator Paris for the Expenditures Committee presented two bills appropriating money for current expenses for six and eighteen months respectively.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Senator Baldwin presented the majority report of the special committee to investigate the Board of Health items in the six months' salary bill. The committee reported in favor of the items in the bill with but one or two exceptions. Kalua, Baldwin and Woods signed the report which went into the duties of each officer in detail.

On motion of Senator Paris the report was laid upon the table to be considered with the bill and the minority report. Senators Dickey and Achi signed the minority which favored a reduction in salaries to those in vogue during the past biennial period. The committee said this was a poor time to raise salaries and that the work had been efficiently done on the old scale. Sanitary officers were placed at \$85 per month and an increase was recommended for the chief sanitary officer.

Senator Paris moved the adoption of the majority report. Achi wanted the minority report adopted, but Senator Brown said the object of the committee was to make a report and it was a waste of time to consider each item separately. Either one report or the other should be adopted, but the committee's work should not be ignored. Senator Baldwin said the members were acquainted with the reports, the minority wanted economy but were slashing in the wrong direction. He said the Board of Health was doing good work and should be supported by the Legislature. Dickey objected to considering the thing wholesale and moved to lay the minority report on the table to be considered with the bill. Curried, Brown moved to adopt the report of the majority. Dickey amended to consider the bill immediately. Achi moved to adjourn. McCandless moved to consider both reports with the bill.

There were more objections by the minority and the president finally said: "You are beaten now and might just as well know it."

Achi again moved to adjourn, but only Kalauokalani voted with him. The motion to consider both reports was adopted and C. Brown moved the adoption of the majority report. Achi objected at length. Baldwin replied that Achi misquoted figures; that he didn't talk like a business man. Dickey said he did not wish to cripple the Board but objected to increases of salaries. McCandless also favored the minority report.

The majority report was adopted, 9 to 4. Ayes—Brown, Baldwin, Wilcox, Paris, Woods, Kalua, Kalauokalani, Nakapahu, Crabbe, 9. Noes—Achi, Dickey, Kaohi, McCandless, 4.

FORESTRY NOMINATIONS. The following nominations for the Agricultural and Forestry board were read: L. A. Thurston, Walter M. Giffard, Jacob F. Brown, Alfred W. Carter and James D. Doie.

Senator Crabbe moved that the message be taken up at once so that the Board could organize immediately as the Agricultural Department is now without a head. The nominations were approved unanimously.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The following nominations on the Board of Dental Examiners were submitted by Governor Doie and upon motion of Senator Brown were unanimously confirmed: J. M. Whitney, M. E. Grossman and G. H. Huddy.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS SALARIES. The eighteen months salary bill was taken up on second reading.

Upon motion of Senator Baldwin the bill was made to read from January 4th, 1904, instead of Jan. 1st, to prevent double payment of salaries for the first three days under the County bill.

BAD DAY FOR PENSIONERS. Senator Dickey wanted to know why Mrs. Emma Barnard was given \$800 in-

(Continued on page 5.)

HIGHBINDERS TO MURDER THREE HUNDRED CHINESE

Japan's Leading Statesman Says That Serious Trouble Is Now Imminent Over Manchuria.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Two Presidents of local high-binder tongs have been arrested for murder. They confess a plot to kill 300 members of the Chinese Educational Society for a compensation of \$300 apiece.

MARQUIS ITO SAYS THERE IS TROUBLE JUST AHEAD

TOKYO, May 11.—The Marquis Ito, former premier, and now leader of the political party in power, stated today that there is serious trouble ahead as Japan, under any circumstances, will maintain her treaty rights in Manchuria.

LONDON, May 11.—It is announced in the Commons that the Manchurian situation is satisfactory.

SHANGHAI, May 11.—The treaty revision commissioners have been instructed to decline further discussion with the American commissioners in regard to opening ports in Manchuria to foreign trade.

EPIDEMICS ON THREE U. S. RECEIVING SHIPS

NEW YORK, May 11.—There is an outbreak of scarlet fever on the receiving ship Columbia among one thousand sailors. The Columbia lies at the Brooklyn navy yard.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Spinal meningitis has broken out among the 1200 sailors on board the receiving ships Minneapolis and Puritan. Several are dead.

MEANS BIG LINERS ON THE AUSTRALIAN ROUTE

VANCOUVER, May 11.—The mail contract between Australia and Vancouver has been granted to the Union Steamship Co.

The renewal of the Vancouver-Australia mail carrying contract with the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, which is at present running the steamers Moana, Aorangi, and Miowera between Vancouver and Australia, via Honolulu and Fiji, means that the company's plans for putting larger steamships in this service will probably be carried out. It is designed to replace the Moana with a much larger vessel. The new liners will probably be run on a faster time schedule.

Shamrock III Wins.

GOUROCK, Scotland, May 11.—The cup challenger Shamrock III easily defeated the Shamrock I today in a race over a course laid out in the Firth of Clyde. The Shamrock III has received a complete new rigging, made necessary by the disaster at Weymouth in which she had her rigging swept overboard by a heavy squall, and she showed better form today in the race against the first Shamrock than she exhibited in any of the former trials. The work of repairing was rushed so that it will not now be necessary to postpone the date of the race for the American cup.

Kills Three Hundred Moros.

MANILA, May 11.—Captain Pershing's column has captured Taraca, killing three hundred Moros. There were few American casualties.

War Scenes at Salonica.

SALONICA, May 11.—Ten warships are here and the city is in a state of siege. Troops are everywhere and more are constantly arriving.

Over Seventy Thousand Starving.

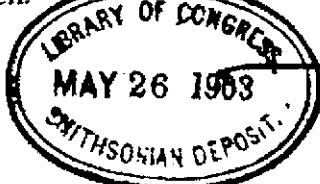
HONGKONG, May 11.—Seventy-three thousand people are starving in the province of Kwangsi.

SAN JOSE, May 11.—President Roosevelt arrived here today.

LONDON, May 11.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra left today for Scotland.

VIENNA, May 11.—Delitcheff, the Bulgarian leader who captured Ellen Stone, the American missionary, has been killed.

OAKLAND, May 11.—The report that Joaquin Miller, the Poet of the Sierras, was dead, proves to be incorrect. He is alive and well.



TO STUDY HARBOR ON THE GROUND

Mr. Sargent Arrives on City of Peking.

"I have not come down here to raise any row nor to attempt to create any kind of a sensation," said Commissioner of Immigration Frank P. Sargent last night. Mr. Sargent had just eaten a good dinner at the Hawaiian Hotel, and the tropic world looked fair to him, under the round moon. As a matter of fact, Mr. Sargent impresses you as the kind of man to whom the world always looks fair. There is a certain force that compels the world to turn its best side to some men, and the former head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, now high in the councils of the government of his country, has that force.

"I don't want any great fuss made over me. I'm rather small potatoes," Mr. Sargent must weigh something over two hundred, by the way. "As the head of the Immigration Bureau," he went on, "it is much more satisfactory to me to know personally the men in charge of the several stations when I have to deal with them away there at Washington. Honolulu is one of our more important stations, and when I am talking to a man over a wire I find that I can talk with better understanding if I know the man.

"Then, you know, the last Congress appropriated \$30,000 to build a station here, on an island in the harbor I believe, and I want to have the plans for that ready to take back with me so that they can be considered at Washington. By looking over the ground I can find out what is the best disposition to make of that money—what is the best kind of building for the purpose.

"Of course I recognize that there is a serious labor problem here. I will make it my business to study that, too, on the ground. I want to meet the planters, and the laborers. I shall go to the sugar plantations and see the work that is to be done there, and the men who do it and how they do it. I am not going to suggest any remedies, nor to attempt any. But I want to be able to discuss the matter intelligently with my superiors in office when they ask me about it. I can get a better knowledge of labor conditions here by having come here than I could get at long range. I have been intending to come to Honolulu ever since I went into office, a year ago, and shall remain here until the 19th of next month. In that time I shall hope to obtain some knowledge of conditions here, and to have a chance to talk with the planters and business men and workmen.

"I am charmed with Honolulu, so far," Mr. Sargent continued. "I have only been here a few hours, but I have found it a most delightful place. I have met a number of your business men today, and shall meet many more. I hope I do not know that I shall make my headquarters at the Custom House, or anywhere. I shall be here, there and everywhere. There is much to be seen here, and I shall probably find my time pretty thoroughly occupied."

FIGHT FIRES FROM ALOFT

Honolulu's first aerial fire-truck arrived yesterday in the Alameda, a light, handsome affair made by the Hayes company of San Francisco, the manufacturer personally coming to Honolulu to set up the machine. The truck proper came down all set up, and all that was needed to be done with it after it was lowered to the dock and taken out to the street, was to arrange the ladders and Pomper scaling ladders.

It is a truss-ladder truck with extension ladders reaching respectively fifty and sixty-five feet. There are two side ladders thirty-two and thirty-six feet in length respectively. Four scaling ladders of the Pomper type, with grappling hooks accompany the truck and there is a full equipment of life-belts for the Pomper-laddermen, axes, poles and ropes.

The firemen of the local department have now to learn the "monkey-drill" on the Pomper ladders a difficult exercise even in practice but quite dangerous when applied during a fire.

Each ladder is about twenty feet long, a mere central pole with wooden steps. At one end is a metal notched bar looking like a nicked scythe blade. The Pomper-laddermen poke this metal tooth through a window on the outside of a building, and the lower end falls against the wall. The man climbs the poles, another scaling ladder thrusts it through the window above him, climbs to the next story and so on. He wears a life-belt and can snap a hook attached to it to the ladder which will hold him securely thereby giving him freedom of his hands. The aerial ladders are provided with pulleys and ropes and with the life-belts these are used by firemen in effecting rescue of persons from burning buildings.

The truck was hauled up to the old Automobile building on King street yesterday and will remain there until room can be found for it in the central fire station.

KOEBELE IS HOME AGAIN

Brings a Fine Bug Collection Along.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Professor Albert Koebele, government entomologist returned yesterday on the Alameda from his lantana-exterminator hunt in Mexico. Professor Koebele sent the living trophies of his seven months search on ahead although he brought several hundred mounted varieties of the same species of bugs which have been let loose by Professor Perkins in the lantana wilds of Hawaii. In fact he brought many more kinds of mounted lantana and other pest exterminators, than could be used here, for many of his choicest specimens died en route.

Professor Koebele's expedition was more than successful—though he doesn't talk much about it himself. The professor is of a rather retiring disposition, and said he preferred not to talk to an Advertiser reporter yesterday. The Alameda only docked a little before noon, but at one o'clock Mr. Koebele was in his office displaying the results of his trip to Professor Perkins, who will now be relieved of his duties. Mr. Perkins has been acting for both the Commissioner of Agriculture and the government entomologist, and that without remuneration, so no one was more pleased than he to see Professor Koebele, to whom he immediately surrendered his duties. Both Professors Perkins and Koebele spent the afternoon in the Nuuanu Valley bug house, and Koebele was much pleased with the condition in which he found the living specimens so laboriously collected by him.

During his absence of thirteen months Professor Koebele spent over seven months in the lantana covered hills and canyons of Mexico. He travelled thousands of miles during that time, always on foot, and always alone. Besides bringing back a valuable collection of mounted insects for the Territory, he also sent valuable specimens to the Department at Washington. And this does not take into account the work he has actually done for the islands. He sent back not only numerous blights to prey upon the lantana, but also parasites for the cut worm and for scale diseases. Now that he has returned he will give all his time to making his remedies effective.

"Let me see—I have been gone just a year, maybe it was thirteen months," said Professor Koebele. "I spent about seven months in Mexico, from May to November I think. What part of Mexico? Mostly in Vera Cruz, Morelos and Guerrero. The city of Mexico was my headquarters and I worked out from there. No, I traveled all alone. On horseback. No—always on foot. Always had to wear rubbers too, so slippery you know. Then the hillsides were steep, and the canyons some of them perpendicular for five hundred feet. And it was fearfully slippery and the lantana was hard to work through. Right at the start I lost all of my instruments—and so was handicapped, but I got a new set in the City of Mexico. I worked through the whole country, always from some city where I could get my supplies. I always went back to the cities to breed the parasites I got, and also to ship them to Honolulu. I did not bring any living specimens with me, all were shipped ahead, but have some mounted specimens here."

Professor Koebele brought back five large cases of mounted specimens containing several hundred varieties, some of them small and hardly recognizable, others as large as a dragon fly but beautifully colored. Mr. Koebele had them all classified, with scientific names of from three to a dozen syllables. The collection brought back is said to be one of the most complete ever made in Mexico for that country has not often been given such an investigation as that undertaken and carried through by Professor Koebele.

MUTINY ON SEWALL WAS ONLY A JAG

The mutiny on the American ship Edward Sewall while she was in the outer roads near Shanghai last March was not such a serious business as first reports led one to believe. Captain Quick, the master of the vessel, says that the trouble was due simply to some drunken sailors getting beyond control. When he found that they could not be managed, Captain Quick thought that the best plan was to call on the battleship Oregon, which was close by. He hoisted the mutiny signal in order to attract the attention of the officers on the Oregon. He not only attracted the attention of those on the battleship but the attention of nearly everyone else in that vicinity.

The result was that in addition to the Oregon sending marines, the Sewall was soon visited by boats from other quarters. The rioters were quelled and were turned over to the authorities ashore. The rioting people were paid off and no charges of mutiny were brought against them.

Japanese Knives Countryman.

A serious cutting affair occurred on the Honolulu Plantation last Wednesday night. Two Japanese quarreled and one stabbed the other in the neck. The injured man cried for help while his assailant escaped in the cane fields. Manager Low had a force of men at work beating the country to try and locate the fellow. The Jag had not been caught, according to last reports. The injured man is now at the Japanese hospital.

SENATE BELIEVES THE HOUSE SPENDS TOO MUCH MONEY

(From Saturday's Daily.)

In its two hours of work yesterday the House went over a few points of the appropriation bill, but did not finish that measure. There was a little bit of a fight over the appropriation for the traveling of the Auditor, but this was soon settled. There was a greater one over the Associated Charities item, but that, as well, was carried later.

The Senate adjourned after sending the House expense bill to committee for investigation. Incidentally the need of investigation of the extravagances of the House was plainly shown in the discussion which followed the attempt of the Home Rulers to force the bill through on second reading.

The adjournment of the Senate prevented the Governor from sending in the nominations already prepared, but they will go in today. Governor Dole will also send to the Legislature today a message recommending supplementary appropriations to those already requested.

IN THE HOUSE.

When the House began business the first thing to be laid before the body was a communication from Secretary Carter saying that he had no copies of the Constitution of the United States but that if desired by the House he would include in the pamphlet which is to contain the county law the constitution and the Organic Act.

Collector Stackable replied to the House's inquiry as to whether or not he would take care of the lights of the Territory, by stating that in his opinion the inquiry should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The request of the Merchants' Association for reimbursement for money spent in sending J. G. Pratt to Washington, to press for payment of the fire claims, in the amount of \$10,000, was received and laid on the table.

The special committee which has considered the claim of E. van Benden, for \$1,210, for the purchase price of a lot in Nuuanu valley, which same was afterward taken by the government, reported in favor of repayment of the sum. Chairman Harris said also that he would report that Collector Stackable had cabled to Washington for information about lights and that on his receiving an answer he would make further report.

MONEY FOR ADVERTISING.

Harris presented a resolution asking for \$20,000 for advertising the islands, which was referred to a special committee of three, Kellinot, Harris and Paale. Kealawa asked \$3,000 for teachers' cottages in Puna and North Hilo; Aylett asked \$300 for building for turkey at Hauula; petition for \$8,000 for roads to Hauula homesteads.

Frank Davey presented a petition asking that there be appropriated \$3,000 for the purchase of an edition of 100,000 of "Glimpses of Hawaii and Hints to Tourists and Travelers." This was referred to the same committee as the former advertising proposal.

As soon as this business was finished the House went into Committee of the Whole, with Wright in the chair. He at once declared a recess for a smoke and as he did not return in time to resume the sitting, Speaker Beckley called the House to order again, summoning Mr. Long to the chair and work was resumed.

On motion of Mr. Vida an item of a claim was offered from the Honolulu Rifles, of \$250, for a shed burned by the Board of Health, which was referred to the Health Committee.

MILITARY AND BAND.

Under the Military appropriations the first item was for general incidentals and there was a little trouble but it passed as in the bill at \$1,250 as did ordinance at \$500. Band incidentals passed at \$600, but when it came to trips to other islands, \$2,000, there were many motions to strike out, the item being eliminated by a large majority.

There was an item of \$825 for running expenses of the Associated Charities, and this brought up some opposition. Beckley suggested that rooms in the Executive building or at the Waiakamilo camp could be presented to the society. He moved to strike out the item saying it was in the line of pauperizing the people. Kellinot moved to

increase the amount to \$1250 which was asked by the Associated Charities. Paale cited the Organic Act and the constitution and Kaniko made a long argument against such assistance saying it was unlawful, and that if this is done here there should be help on other islands too. The motion to strike out was lost, there being only seven votes. The attempt to increase the amount to \$1250 failed and then the item was passed.

TO CUT OUT TRAVELING.

Greenwell moved to cut the item of incidentals and traveling expenses in the Auditor's office from \$1,500 to \$1,000, but Harris defended the paragraph, saying the books should be audited each three months and especially should there be investigation before the County law goes into effect. Beckley followed with a strong plea for the item saying that investigations of the books of the counties must be made and arguing strongly for the passage of the item. Before this could be done the committee rose, reported progress and the House then adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

The august Senate jumped on the House in good shape yesterday morning. There wasn't anything else for the Senate to do, and as the time had to be put in some way it was utilized for the purpose of puncturing the extravagance of the lower house with bayonet thrusts.

Senators Achi and McCandless led the attack upon the extravagance of the representatives and J. T. Brown was their only defender, though when it came to a show down all the Home Rulers voted to uphold the House and pass the bill appropriating \$20,000 for their expenses upon second reading. The Republicans won out, however, and the Ways and Means Committee will proceed to investigate the purposes to which the \$20,000 are to be applied.

House Bill No. 1 was the only matter on the order of the day yesterday. The six months salary bill was to have passed third reading, but the committee chairman, Senator Baldwin, who was to report on Board of Health items was not present. There are to be two reports, one recommending the adoption of the Board's recommendation, by the majority, the other by Senator Diekey, recommending a cut all along the line.

JOHN BROWN EXPLAINS.

Senator J. T. Brown moved that the \$20,000 House expense bill pass second reading. He was quickly seconded by Kalaupokalani when Achi asked that it be referred to committee, to investigate. He said the bill provided for expenses and unpaid bills, and he understood that there was \$1,300 left from the \$40,000 so he did not understand the wording of the bill.

"It's all right," said Senator J. T. Brown. "I investigated it myself. I asked the House Clerk and he said that there had been no provision by the House for the printing of the Journal, and there were unpaid bills besides. It will take at least \$18,000 he told me."

(Continued on Page 7.)

MURPHY HELD AMPHITRITE FOR MURDER TALKED TO THE SHORE

Grand Jury Makes a Partial Re- port.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The grand jury after having practically completed its work made a partial report to Judge Robinson yesterday afternoon. Thirteen indictments were returned and in sixteen cases no bill was found. Two indictments were placed on the secret file.

There was one indictment for murder in the first degree, that of Pat Murphy who is alleged to have shot Joe Perry at Makua. Lieutenant E. J. Wilson, formerly of the Kamehameha Schools, was indicted for the larceny of a sewing machine from The von Hamm-Young Co. Lee Loy was indicted for gross cheat, he having been bound over to the grand jury for extortion. He is the man who is said to have received ten dollars apiece from Japanese for an alleged promise of police protection.

All the cases against Chas. Wilcox who was alleged to have embezzled road board money were dismissed, no bills being returned. A. W. Neeley charged with robbery, Chow Kong charged with perjury also were found to be not guilty by the jury.

The following is the report of the grand jury:

Your undersigned, foreman, hereby respectfully presents the above named Grand Jury has found true bills in the following cases:

Territory of Hawaii vs. Pat Murphy, murder 1st degree.
Territory of Hawaii vs. Kauhane, assault and battery with weapon.
Territory of Hawaii vs. Ito, larceny 2nd degree.
Territory of Hawaii vs. Lee Loy, gross cheat.
Territory of Hawaii vs. John Lus, larceny 1st degree.
Territory of Hawaii vs. John Revela, larceny 2nd degree.
Territory of Hawaii vs. Jose Rego, attempt at burglary 1st degree.
Territory of Hawaii vs. E. J. Wilson, larceny 2nd degree.
Territory of Hawaii vs. Fred Stream, larceny 2nd degree.
Territory of Hawaii vs. Ly Foon, larceny 2nd degree.
Territory of Hawaii vs. Keola, larceny 2nd degree.

NO BILLS.

Your Grand Jury further respectfully presents that no bills have been found in the following named cases:

Territory of Hawaii vs. Yamamoto, malicious injury.
Territory of Hawaii vs. Solomon, larceny 2nd degree.
Territory of Hawaii vs. Leonard Mitchell, embezzlement.
Territory of Hawaii vs. Jose Bokahung, larceny 2nd degree.
Territory of Hawaii vs. Puha, assault with a weapon.
Territory of Hawaii vs. Santos Utera, assault with a weapon.
Territory of Hawaii vs. J. W. Carroll, assault with a weapon.
Territory of Hawaii vs. Wilcox, embezzlement.
Territory of Hawaii vs. Wilcox, embezzlement.
Territory of Hawaii vs. John Silva, assault with weapon.
Territory of Hawaii vs. Chow Kong alias Chum Kong, perjury.
Territory of Hawaii vs. Frank Madoiros, malicious injury.
Territory of Hawaii vs. A. W. Neeley, robbery.
Territory of Hawaii vs. Mona Kakehiki, Moku Kahala, Pahu and Kahualelo, larceny 2nd degree.
Under the new law copies of indictments must be furnished to the indicted persons before arraignment and this was done for the first time yesterday. Nearly all of the offenders were arraigned and will plead this morning. Pat Murphy will plead on Tuesday morning.

On the day before the departure of the big British cruiser Amphitrite from this port for the Orient, a couple of the directors of the Inter-Island Telegraph Company had a consultation with Captain Windham relative to the wireless system on the cruiser, and the feasibility of making some tests of the local system with the cruiser's apparatus. Captain Windham was most accommodating about it. Tests were made at once with the cruiser's wireless masts, with the result that the station at Makukona, Hawaii, was communicated with successfully. This was sending and receiving messages at a distance of 130 miles, and was most satisfactory.

After this experiment, it was proposed by the local directors, to which proposition Captain Windham agreed, that the cruiser, as she steamed out of port, should run in close to Barber's Point and attempt communication with the stations of the Inter-Island Company at Wailua and on Molokai, Lanai and Kauai. This agreement was carried out to the letter, and presently word was received at the shore end from the cruiser that the operator on board the Amphitrite had exchanged messages with the wireless stations at Wailua, and on Molokai and Lanai. The Lanai reading had been rather faint, but with Molokai communication had been markedly easy. As to Kauai, the men on the British cruiser could not get that island at all. They had failed to get Kauai from the harbor, also, but that was probably because there was a mountain in the way. As to the failure at sea, that is not considered a failure really, because it is not yet known here whether the operator on the Garden Isle was in his office at the time the attempt to reach him was made.

Captain Windham was even better than his word to the local wireless people, because the Amphitrite continued to call the station here until 3:15 on the afternoon of the sailing day. After that hour the cruiser was lost to the shore end, probably because the operator on board of her ceased working.

This establishes the fact that the various stations of the Inter-Island system can be caught from Barber's Point, and indicates many things to the local management in the way of making their system more effective. Also, it contains a hint for the future, when ships that come in and go out of this port will announce their coming to the people on shore a long time before they are sighted. Diamond Head Charley will not lose his job, of course, because Diamond Head Charlie is an institution, but he will come to be the first announcer of coming steamers, perhaps.

WILL TELL OF FARMS

Land Commissioner Boyd says he is having trouble in getting the successful small farmers of the Territory to write of their experiences for the pamphlet which he is preparing to send to prospective colonists in the states. Only the coffee and sisal reports have been received by him though every mail brings questions from abroad.

Returns are also coming in from the circulars sent in reply to the original applications for information. These were of the lands in Hawaii and their location and many requests have been received for more complete information in regard to their fertility, accessibility and price. One man in New Jersey is very much interested in the pineapple industry and has asked for land upon which pines might be cultivated.

Mr. Boyd has found a great scarcity of reliable information to send to prospective small farmers because of the failure of those already in the business to contribute to the fund of information. He intends now to prefer a request to the Legislature for an appropriation to be expended in this manner. In the meantime he has employed L. F. Conter of the United States Agricultural Station to ascertain facts in connection with government lands for distribution to inquirers. Mr. Conter has gone all through Maui and is now on Hawaii. He is making tests of the soil as well as ascertaining the capabilities of Hawaii's soil. With the information which Mr. Conter is to gather, Commissioner Boyd expects to prepare a pamphlet for distribution in the states, even though the small farmers do not come to his aid.

Mr. Boyd says letters inquiring for land have all been answered with a list of the lands which may be taken for settlement and with such information as is at the disposal of the Land Department.

Louis Kanaka, cashier of the post-office, is recovering rapidly from the operation performed on his left foot, from which a portion of one of the large bones had recently to be removed.



A Map of the United States Showing the Products of Each State and Territory, Except Hawaii, to be Laid Out as a Garden at the St. Louis Fair.

CHANCE OPENING UP FOR A NEW FARMING COLONY

Small farming may be given another trial on this Island. Land Commissioner Boyd is said to be working with Byron O. Clark, who made Wahiawa a success, to bring colonists from California to take up 4,363 acres of good land at Pupukea, Oahu. The land is now under lease to the Oahu Railroad Company, but the lease expires next month and Mr. Clark believes that he can induce settlers to come here from Southern California or from the Northwest. The scheme is yet in an embryonic state, but the land is to be set aside by Commissioner Boyd for colonization purposes and will not be put on the market again.

"The soil is very similar to that of Wahiawa," said Commissioner Boyd yesterday. "The tract at Pupukea consists of 4,363 acres of rolling land and is now covered with rank grass, and has been used only for grazing purposes. The idea is to plant it with good fodder grass, and Byron Clark believes that one acre can be made to support from two to four cattle. The land is right on the railroad and the only difficulty is as to the water supply. There is plenty of water along the sea shore, however, and this can be forced back to the Pupukea lands, which are but slightly higher. The government may itself attempt to show how the water can be carried to the land. Then there is some suggestion that the government take ten acres and demonstrate what can be grown there. The land is like that at Wahiawa, and has the advantage of being more accessible to the railroad. Mr. Clark believes that settlers can be induced to come here from California or the Northwest, and the government will hold the land and see what can be done with it."

RATHER QUIET SATURDAY PASSED IN BOTH HOUSES

(From Sunday's Daily.)
There was business only in the House yesterday, the Republicans in the Senate not showing up at all—that is, only a couple of them showed up. They were in luck at that, because there are some nominations for various boards to come in, and if they had come in while the House Rules had been in command various things might have happened. As it is, the House Rules were willing to adjourn, and the Senate quit business for the day. And as the members were leaving the chamber they met Secretary Hawes at the door with the nominations.

In the House the order of the day was taken up at once on assembling, and the House went into committee of the whole on the current expense bill. The item for incidentals for the auditing department was out from \$1500 to \$1000. Paele could not let the leper business alone, and the item of \$60,000 for the "Segregation and treatment of lepers" was reconsidered and the matter referred to a special committee. The item of \$11,250 for the Kalaupapa store was referred to the same committee, upon which were named Chillingworth, Paele and Aylett.

STEAM TUG AND GARBAGE.
Next the item of \$5000 for the expense of the steam tug to tow the garbage scows came up, and Harris moved to strike out. On this there grew up a long discussion, Aylett suggesting that there should be provision for the garbage while the crematory is being built. Pail suggested that there was no revenue from the tug and it should be cut off. Gandall thought a special committee should look into the matter so that the House could decide as to the proper course to pursue, and the House sent back the report to the committee for more facts.

The Park Commission appropriation came up Lewis reporting for the committee to which this was referred. He said that the Superintendent of Public Works had asked for \$24,000 for the period, but this had been cut down by the Governor to \$3,600 for the half year. He said the original figure, \$6,000 for the period, was none too much and he thought this should be inserted. Paele wanted further information and so the item went back to the committee.

The running expenses of the pumping station, \$12,500, received some support but the desire for investigation was too strong so this too went to a committee composed of Harris, Kumalae and Fernandez.

For Thomas Square \$625 was put in the bill without objection.

The question of the Pihonua road repairs item was reconsidered and \$300 was put in the bill for the purpose.

Forestry incidentals, \$2,500 was provided and \$12,500 for field work and travelling was given the Survey department.

General expenses, \$3,750, under the

Board of Health was passed without much question.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Under Department of Attorney-General, Chairman Harris moved to insert an item "Expenses defending fisheries cases, \$10,000," and explained that the litigation was most important, as the government had won two cases, and if all were won there would be a throwing open of all the fisheries to the all people.

Beckley attacked the proposal saying the item was robbery. He declared that the man who was to get the money was already chosen, and that all that was necessary for this prosecution was \$1,000 for expenses. He went off on a tangent about how many sights the Attorney-General might see at St. Louis and New York.

Kumalae moved that the Attorney-General be summoned before the House to defend the item, and the Secretary went after the official. Pending his coming Andrade explained that many trips would be necessary, as one would not settle the entire seventy-eight cases.

ANDREWS TALKS.

Attorney-General Andrews here appeared and said that before he had taken office his predecessor had engaged the firm of Robertson & Wilder to argue the fisheries cases, paying them \$500 retainer. Digressing he said his policy was that the Attorney-General's office should be able to handle the work before it, and if the head of the office could not do so he should resign. That he said would be the way he proposed to run the office.

He told how Robertson & Wilder had carried on the first trials, winning them and doing such good work that they were entitled to be paid and the sum mentioned was for the full fee in the case, they to follow it through. Andrews paid a high compliment to Mr. Robertson and said he did not think the charge excessive. If no appropriation is made then, he said, he would have to pay the bill out of some appropriation for his own office. Answering Beckley the Attorney-General said he thought \$2,000 would be necessary, and that the Territory could be sued on the contract. He said also that traveling and printing in making defense of a case at Washington would cost \$1,500.

Replying to Mr. Harris he said he thought that only one case would be appealed. Arguing for more money for incidentals he said he thought he ought to have \$3,000 or \$2,500 a month. He reiterated his statement that he would handle big cases and would consider that he ought to resign if he could not do it. He said he hoped that Mr. Robertson would be chosen as he is the most brilliant lawyer in the city.

The committee then rose, reported progress which was accepted, and the House adjourned.

DEATH OF DR. GEO. P. ANDREWS

Death comes as a surprise even though, on account of long continued ill health, or an acute attack. It may be hourly expected. Such was the feeling among his friends when, on Sunday morning, it was said that Dr. George Andrews had passed away late on Saturday evening.

George P. Andrews was born at Kailua, on the Island of Hawaii, on the 9th day of April, 1858. His father, Seth L. Andrews, was one of the large seventh reinforcement of the American Mission, which arrived in Honolulu in April, 1827. He was at once stationed at Kailua, where, and at Lahaina, he remained with his family till 1849, when failing health compelled his withdrawal from the mission, and he returned to the United States, where the family was educated. Dr. George P. Andrews received most of his college training at the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor. Thence he went to New York City, and entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduated with honors.

Reestablishing himself in Detroit, he soon built up a large and important practice, and easily became the leading physician of the city. He also established a wide reputation for learning in other lines, and possessed a surprising amount of information on many other topics. His friends in Honolulu

NASTY THINGS THE PRESIDENT LEARNED ON TOUR

Smuggling in Army and Navy Circles in the Island Possessions of America.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—When President Roosevelt came out of Yellowstone Park a few days ago and left the snow bound trails for the rapid travel of his special train, he learned that a lot of things had been happening at the capital, and elsewhere, which have significance on his administration. He learned for the first time full details of the court decision on the Northern Securities merger suit and of the movements in that very important suit by his Attorney General, all of which will possibly affect his political prospects more than any single event since he entered the White House. He also learned some unpleasant things about his army and navy officers in Porto Rico and the Philippines, who have been smuggling silks, wines, liquors and cigars, and been not only trapped by the wary customs officers, but both at Manila and San Juan already facing criminal prosecutions, with remarkable efforts being put forth to save them from prosecution. The President also heard the details of a political war in New York State, which has broken out afresh during the past week, between Senator Platt and Governor Odell, and which threatens to disrupt the organization so that the President will lose his own state next year to the Democrats.

All of these matters prove how rapidly the world moves forward and how likely it is that when the head of the civil government of 70,000,000 retires to inaccessible places the procession of important events may pass him by. However, if the President had been in Washington all the while there could hardly have been any different management of the various affairs in question, and the people do not begrudge him his splendid outing.

OFFICIAL SMUGGLING.

Smuggling of wines, liquors, and cigars would not cause much of a sensation here under ordinary circumstances. The customs officials have such cases to deal with constantly, but for five years the high authorities of the government have prated extensively about the splendid lessons in honest government which we were teaching to the natives dwelling in our island possessions. There have been several rude shocks to these ideals, although it is not to be overlooked that extensive and far reaching reforms in government have been inaugurated by Americans in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. But at any rate, it is most unfortunate that the favored officials of the government should involve it in such embarrassment by violating the very laws which they are expected to enforce with dignity.

Special emphasis has been given to the recent cases because the Department of Justice is attempting to shield the army and navy officers in Porto Rico from prosecution, which the Porto Ricans happen to regard as unfair, when they are themselves prosecuted severely for like offenses. It is all true enough that the custom at the Treasury Department has been to assess double duty on those trying to smuggle goods for private consumption, whereas those bringing in goods without payment of duty for gain are prosecuted in the courts, but the average Porto Rican is not calculated to reason on such fine points. The cases in Porto Rico, where the grand jury went forward and indicted, notwithstanding the instruction of the Department of Justice to stop prosecution, have added significance, because they will undoubtedly figure on the Presidential campaign of next year. The prosecutions for importations of silks and other valuables at Manila by army officers had gotten well under way before the War Department got any knowledge of what was going on, and it has become a question whether the verdicts have not already been rendered. The Democratic orators will find those matters luscious for discussion on the hustings next year.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Since President Roosevelt plunged into the wilds of Yellowstone Park, there has also been an important advance in the administration of the civil service law, although it was inaugurated with his full knowledge and consent. For the first time since that law was passed by Congress about twenty years ago it is now in force with a severity never before known. In other words, every employe of the government who is doing anything like clerical labor is under classified service and beyond the reach of political influence. This applies to a large army of many thousands of clerks, men and women, not only in Washington, but in most of the cities of the country, wherever the government has offices for postal, customs, revenue, or legal business.

Theoretically this has been the case for several years, ever since different Presidents extended the classified service over various bureaus and departments, but in practice there have been many loopholes which the politicians of the dominant party not only guarded with great secrecy but used diligently for the smuggling of constituents into good places. The appointments of unskilled laborers were numerous, because ways could be found to promote them to skilled laborers and thus under the classified service, where they could be promoted without great difficulty. The hundreds of Presidential postoffices (post-offices where postmasters are appointed by the President) were also utilized as an underground railroad for the transportation of favorites into the classified service, and in the last three or four years hundreds upon hundreds of clerks have gotten into the classified service by that route. In both cases the Civil Service Commission was powerless, because the President was not disposed to hold to the letter of the law.

President Roosevelt, however, is an enthusiastic believer in the civil service, designed to prevent the removal of clerks without cause, and was himself formerly the president of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, three in all, under President Harrison. Therefore he has been in full sympathy with the efforts to perfect the system, now about as nearly complete as it can be. The intended conditions have been concealed as far as practicable in a new code promulgated recently by the commission and worded in exhaustive phrases that have not immediately conveyed a complete meaning to the public. The law offices of the government, however, are fully aware of the significance of the new code. It makes the Civil Service Commission supreme in determining the personnel of the enormous clerical force of the government, even over the heads of department officers. That remarkable state is made possible because the commissioners have sole power to say when the salary of a clerk shall be cut off, and even the Comptroller of the Currency, an officer who is supreme in matters of expenditure under the law, cannot interfere.

The new order of things will make the politicians howl, especially a considerable class of them who are openly and above board antagonistic to the civil service. However, it is almost certain to result in extensive benefits. The next two years and the four years after that, if Mr. Roosevelt is elected President in 1904, are bound to be the golden era of civil service.

TWENTY THOUSAND JAP SOLDIERS ARE IN HAWAII

"There are sixty thousand Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands, and while I cannot give you the exact figures, I should say that one-third of these are liable to be called home for military duty in the event of Japan engaging in a foreign war, say with Russia over this Manchuria business."

The speaker was Mr. S. J. Mori, clerk of the local Japanese Consul, and he stood to talk on the lawn under the royal palm trees in front of the Consulate on Nuuanu street. "We have received no instructions that these men are to come home," Mr. Mori went on. "Nothing has come to the Consulate officially to indicate that there is a likelihood of trouble. But I should say that the men most certainly will be called home for service in the army in the event of a declaration of war. Most of the Japanese in Hawaii, you know, are young men. Not all of these men have served their time in the army. Probably, as I said before, not more than one-third have been soldiers. But those who have been are in a measure still attached to the Japanese army, and will be called to their duty if they are needed. You see, under the Japanese system, a man serves three years in the regular army. After that he gets his discharge, but he passes into the reserve and is liable to be called out at any time that he is needed. These young men in Hawaii are in the first reserve, and would be called on at once if there should be an outbreak of hostilities. But we have received no word of coming trouble, and the men have not been called home."

REPORTED DEATH OF JOAQUIN MILLER, POET OF THE SIERRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

OAKLAND, Cal., May 10.—It is reported that Joaquin Miller is dead.

Cincinnatus Heine ("Joaquin") Miller, poet, lawyer, miner, traveler and journalist, has been one of the most picturesque figures of the United States. He was sixty-two years old. Charles Henry Stoddard best describes the picturesque quality of the late poet when he tells of seeing him "clad in a pair of beaded moccasins, a linen duster that fell nearly to his heels, and a broad brimmed sombrero." Many Hawaiians know the late poet and might be able to give a better description of him as he once sojourned in these islands and on leaving them, it is whispered, slandered them shamefully. But people will not remember his slanders—they will remember his poems.

"Joaquin" Miller was born in the Wabash district of Indiana, November 10, 1841. His mother was a cousin of General Burnside. His parents went to Oregon when he was nine years old, and shortly thereafter the boy ran away from home and school and spent two years in California mines. He mended his ways later and returned home, receiving his education at and graduating from Columbia College in 1858. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1860. Later he tried poetry. Failing to find a publisher in the United States for his first volume, "Songs of the Sierras," he went to England, where he was more successful. To this book he signed the Christian name "Joaquin," which he took from a paper he had previously written in defense of Joaquin Murieta, a noted Mexican brigand. By this name he has since been known.

Miller was twice wounded in Indian wars; was an express messenger in some of the tough parts of Idaho; was once a county judge; visited England many times; went to the Klondike in 1897 and sent some very picturesque articles to the newspapers which sent him out; and established a sort of social community on his estate. His residence is at Dimond, California. He is a member of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

His principal works have been: "Songs of the Sierras"; "Pacific Poems"; "Songs of the Sunlands"; "Life Among the Modocs"; "The Ship in the Desert"; "First Families of the Sierras"; "The One Far Woman"; "Baroness of New York"; "Songs of Far Away Lands"; "Songs of Italy"; "Shadows of Shasta"; "Memorie and Rime"; "History of Montana," and several plays.

In his late life his principal amusement has been the painting of trees.

President at Del Monte.

DEL MONTE, California, May 10.—President Roosevelt and his party spent the day here. But one more day now remains before the President's arrival in San Francisco, and as the celebration there will be a very general one the President and his party were glad to take advantage of a seaside rest.

POLITICAL PILIKIA.

The political quarrel with which New York State is just now ringing is a theme of the deepest interest to students of next year's presidential campaign. It looks as though history was again to repeat itself and the vote of the most populous state in the Union be turned over to the Democratic party. The time was when as New York went, so went the Union, but that condition has long ago passed. President Roosevelt can be elected without the vote of New York State but it would be a humiliation for any President and a thing that has not happened, at least in recent years, to any man of either party who has entered the White House. It is widely realized that if Senator Platt, now an old and very feeble man, and Governor Odell quarrel to an extent that makes a Democratic victory possible in 1904, the influence of the demoralization will extend outside of New York State to New Jersey and Connecticut.

But there is still another important consideration. In a very broad sense it is true that lavish expenditure of money has been a powerful factor in determining the last four Presidential elections. Generally the Republican party has had the sympathy and support of great corporations, able to make big campaign contributions. President Harrison was undoubtedly elected by the use of money in 1888. But four years later, in 1892, when Mr. Cleveland came in on a ground swell, the bulk of campaign funds was with the Democratic party. Mr. Cleveland might have been elected without the money, but it nevertheless played an important part. Had it not been for the enormous campaign fund of 1896 Mr. McKinley might have never seen the White House as Chief Magistrate. Four years later his party also had the funds, but he could have been elected against Mr. Bryan without them.

BUSINESS AND TRUSTS

In business and financial circles there is a deep resentment at the prosecution of trusts and the outcome of the Northern Securities case. This decision and a score of kindred matters have caused a widespread rage against President Roosevelt's administration. His nomination next year is regarded as a certainty, but it is very probable if the Democrats are conservative in their candidate and platform that the millions of campaign contributions will go to the Democratic managers, in which case there will surely be trouble for the Republican candidates, in spite of all that can be said about President Roosevelt's unwonted popularity and the great prosperity of the country.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

USEFUL BIRDS.

A suggestion has been made to introduce the nighthawk here to help in the warfare on noxious flying insects. The Louisiana Audubon Society has been looking into the matter and has declared on the authority of Prof. Beal that the nighthawk is remarkably useful to man and in no way a detriment to him.

The examination of the stomachs of nearly one hundred nighthawks showed that one of the most conspicuous elements of the food of these individuals was flying ants. Remains of flying ants were found in thirty-six stomachs, in twenty-four of which the number ranged from 200 to 1800. Prof. Beal says that while ants have some useful functions, they are mostly annoying and harmful species, and the thinning of their ranks by the nighthawk is an important service. Another important article of food with the nighthawk is the grasshopper, the remains of as many as sixty of these insects appearing in one stomach. Still other injurious insects were found in the stomachs of the nighthawks.

In addition to these positive benefits done by the nighthawk, Mr. Beal points out that it is impossible for it to be destructive in any way. It never touches any vegetable products, not even taking a blade of grass for its nest, as it lays its eggs on the bare sand, earth or rocks. In other words, it asks nothing of man in return for the service it renders.

Reckoning from the fact that eighty-seven stomachs collected for examination contained 20,000 ants, Prof. Beal says that the number of such insects destroyed in spring and summer must be something enormous.

No doubt the nighthawk would be of value in Hawaii as elsewhere—but its increase could hardly be looked for owing to its habit of laying eggs within reach of the mongoose.

It is of local interest to note what the Audubon Society says of the value of the common wild or mourning dove, which is found here.

"Is there a farmer in the country who, after a hard day's work with hoe or cultivator, has not wished that some other means could be devised to prevent the rapid growth of noxious weeds, and at the same time emancipate him from the sweating brow, the blistered hands, and the aching back? There is one means of weed destroying that has been entirely overlooked by the agriculturists, probably because they never seriously considered the food habits of the dove. Recent investigations made by the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, of the food of the dove, prove this bird to be of incalculable value. The examination of the contents of 27 stomachs of the dove shows over 99 per cent of its food consists wholly of vegetable matter in the shape of seeds; less than 1 per cent being animal food. Wheat, oats, rye, corn, barley and buckwheat were found in 150 of the stomachs, and constituted 32 per cent of the total food. However, three-fourths of this amount was waste grain picked up in the fields after the harvesting was over. The principal and almost constant diet, however, is the seeds of weeds. These are eaten at all seasons of the year. They constitute 64 per cent of the annual food supply, and show very little variation during any month. Some of the seeds eaten were so minute it would seem that none but the smallest species of birds would eat them, and then only when driven to do so by lack of other food."

Itemizing the contents of the stomachs of three particular doves, an agent of the Audubon Society, Mr. Dutcher, shows that they prevented the possibility of the growth of 23,000 noxious weeds. Here in Hawaii they feed largely upon lanana seeds.

"Says Mr. Dutcher in conclusion: 'It is a question for the farmers to settle whether they will permit anyone to kill on their land birds that annually destroy tons of the seeds of pigeon grass, ragweed, smartweed, bindweed, and many other noxious plants, and are thus worth so much as helpers on farms. The matter resolves itself into a question of figures, i. e., dollars and cents to the farmers. If three doves at one meal destroy 23,100 weed seeds, and thus prevent the growth of the same number of prospective weeds, how much good will all the doves on a farm or in a State, or in the country at large accomplish? Or, to present the case in another way, how much will it cost in time, labor, and actual cash, to destroy what the doves will eat if they are protected and encouraged to remain on the farms. The farmers in the United States spent in 1898 the enormous sum of \$363,385,921 for labor, how much of this was paid for killing weeds, and how much of it could have been saved if no doves had been killed but all had been protected and permitted to perform the work that the Creator designed them to do?'"

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OUR MANUFACTURING EXPORTS.

The growth in the exportation of manufactures from the United States and their distribution to countries and grand divisions are discussed in much detail in a monograph prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, for publication in the April Summary of Commerce and Finance. It shows the exportations of manufactures in each year from 1790 to the present time and their distribution country by country, and article by article in each year from 1892 to 1902. The exportation of manufactures has grown from \$1,243,547 in 1790 to \$17,680,456 in 1890, \$102,856,015 in 1890, \$151,102,376 in 1890, and \$403,641,401 in 1902. In 1790, manufactures formed 6.15 per cent of the total domestic exports; in 1890, 13.03 per cent; in 1890, 12.48 per cent; in 1890, 17.87 per cent, and in 1902, 23.77 per cent. This shows that the exports of manufactures are increasing much more rapidly than those of other great classes of the exports. This growth in the exportation of manufactures is especially marked in the period since 1895. In that year, 1895, the total exports of manufactures were \$183,593,743, having gained eighty-one million dollars in the fifteen years between 1880 and 1895. In the eight years from 1895 to 1903 the increase was two hundred and twenty millions. Thus in the eight years since 1895, the increase in the exportation of manufactures has been nearly three times as much as in the fifteen years immediately prior to 1895.

The statements of distribution of the manufactures exported also show some striking and interesting facts. They show, for example, that practically one-half of the manufactures exported from the United States go to Europe, and that the exportation of manufactures to Europe has grown from seventy-six millions in 1892 to one hundred and ninety-seven million dollars in 1902. To North America other than the United States, our exports of manufactures have grown from thirty-three millions in 1892 to one hundred millions in 1902, of which fifty-four million dollars' value went to British North America. British territory, including both the United Kingdom and its colonies, takes one-half of the manufactures exported from the United States, or two hundred millions, in round terms, of the total exportation of four hundred millions in value. In 1902, while the United Kingdom alone took one hundred millions, or one-fourth of our total exportation of manufactures in 1902.

Considering the exports by great groups of articles, it may be said that manufactures of iron and steel are a group form the largest item, in the exports of manufactures, having grown from fifty-two thousand dollars in 1890 to three hundred and twenty-two thousand in 1890, one million dollars in 1890, about six millions in 1890, thirteen millions in 1870, twenty-five millions in 1890, and one hundred and twenty-one millions in 1900; while in 1902, owing to the unusual demand in the United States for iron and steel manufactures, the exports thereof dropped to ninety-eight millions. Mineral oils form the second largest item among the groups of manufactures, having grown from thirty millions in 1870 to sixty-six millions in 1902. Copper manufactures rank third, the total exports having grown from one and one-half million dollars in 1890 to two and one-fourth millions in 1890 and forty-one millions in 1902. Cotton manufactures have grown from four and one-half millions in 1850 to ten millions in 1880, twenty-four millions in 1900, and thirty-two millions in 1902. Leather and its manufactures have increased their exportations from one and one-half millions in 1850 to six and one-half millions in 1880, twelve millions in 1890, twenty-seven millions in 1900, and twenty-nine millions in 1902. Exports of agricultural implements have grown from one million dollars in 1870 to four millions in 1890, sixteen millions in 1900 and sixteen and one-fourth millions in 1902. Twenty-eight articles or groups of articles exceeded one million dollars in the value of their respective exports in the fiscal year 1902. Of these twenty-eight groups now exceeding one million dollars each in value annually, not a single one aggregated as much as a million dollars in 1890, and only three groups exceeded one million dollars as late as 1880; in 1880, eight groups exceeded each one million dollars; in 1880 the number of groups exceeding one million dollars in value was thirteen; in 1890, twenty, and in 1902, as already indicated, twenty-eight exceeded one million dollars each in the value of their annual exportations.

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ADVERTISING.

There are now before the Legislature two separate and distinct proposals for advertising matter, and one resolution looking to a general and comprehensive plan. The suggestion of Mr. Harris for a specific appropriation for advertising, is in conformity with the suggestion of Governor Dole in his message, "that there be set apart a sum for the assistance of the business men in carrying through their plans for attracting tourists to Hawaii."

The magnitude of this work may be understood when it is known that in the older states when such a plan is undertaken there is spent from \$20,000 to \$40,000 in one year, by the central committee in charge. The plan as outlined by the committee has been to place throughout the United States a mass of material for advertising purposes, the very first thing contemplated being an edition of a pamphlet of 100,000 copies, for free and general distribution. But even before that is done there must be prepared the connections which will insure the delivery of the matter to the hands of those whom it is expected to affect.

It would seem to be putting the cart before the horse to buy books without a system of distribution.

It is said that when President Roosevelt goes through a crowd a peculiar mania for touching his clothing is sometimes developed among the women. The hands reach out from all sides, and unless the Federal guards are alert and the President rather quick to dodge on his own account, he would be found fondled over like a tame pony at every meeting-place. At Sioux Falls, the other day, a hatchet-faced old lady—not a member of the divorce colony—made a dash for him. She was shouldered off, but returned to the charge again and again. At last, just as the President stepped into his carriage, she put a skinny claw over Senator Kittredge's shoulder and slapped the President vigorously on the forearm. The President never glanced around. There had been no visible evidence that he had noticed his pursuer. But presently he turned to Senator Kittredge and whispered in his grimmest way: "I'm it, Senator."

Land Commissioner Boyd complains that he cannot get data from successful small farmers for a forthcoming pamphlet which he alleges himself to be anxious to send to home-seekers. The chances are that a good many small farmers fear the coming of competitors and others are not handy with the pen. Enough good matter has been in type, however, during the past two years, to supply a pamphlet. The life of the Hilo Slights is rich in original memoranda and the published testimony of the Farmers' Institutes is available. A man who really wanted to collate information on small farming could get it together in a week. But it is easier to send out antique coffee circulars.

The St. Louis fair promises to surpass the Chicago attempt in 1892. That is one of its objects. Certainly the projectors have done more to interest Europe than was deemed possible and far more than was done eleven years ago. The single feature in the exhibit of the Victorian Jubilee presents puts the St. Louis fair in a class by itself. Should any European sovereigns attend, as is quite probable, St. Louis in her pride will hardly permit Chicago the familiarity of calling her up on the long-distance telephone.

The way sisal is taking hold of the interest of practical men, is shown by Charles Gay's experiments on Lanai. If experts decide that the soil is favorable—and it would be very poor soil that isn't—Mr. Gay will go into sisal farming on a large scale. It is quite within bounds to expect that Lanai will yet become the center of a great Territorial industry, one that will be attractive both to the large and small farmer.

Now that the gambling joints are closed it is time to put out the red lights in the tenebridin. Nothing would shut them off so quickly as nightly raids, whether any evidence is found or not. Few people would enter such places if they knew that they would be summoned in court next day as witnesses.

The Attorney-General deserves the backing of every man whose interest is opposed to a wide-open town.

It is a striking fact that gambling took a decided slump when the new Attorney-General came in.

The Official and Commercial Record.
The United States Circuit Court of appeals, consisting of four judges, has unanimously held that the Northern Securities Company, a corporation, cannot lawfully hold the control of the stock of Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railroads.

The question has been asked as to whether this decision affects the holding of stock in other corporations, by local Hawaiian corporations. It does not.

The law and the facts in the railroad case are entirely different from those affecting local conditions.

The two railroads in question are competing roads running between the great lakes and the Pacific coast and doing an interstate business. They therefore come directly under the jurisdiction of the Federal interstate commerce law.

To a great extent they are also the only means of access to the country which they cross. Their amalgamation would therefore remove competition and create a monopoly in restraint of trade, which is contrary to United States law.

The creation of a "holding company," that is, a company which is formed for the purpose of holding stocks in other companies, in Hawaii, for the purpose, for example, of holding the control of the stock of two or more sugar plantations does not infringe the interstate law, because without considering any other point, they are not doing an interstate business. It does not violate the law relating to monopolies, because if all the plantations in the territory should amalgamate, it would not create a monopoly in the sugar business, as the whole island product of sugar is insufficient to affect the world's price of sugar.

The Northern Securities case will have a far reaching effect on the mainland, as a number of other railroad systems have been awaiting the result, intending to amalgamate if the decision was favorable to the holding company.

An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, but the general belief is that the decision of the court below will be confirmed.

COURTS ARE NOT BUSY

The so-called lottery agents got off easy in the Circuit Court yesterday. Rothenberg, the Alameda's barber who alleged interest in the escape of Treasurer Wright created much talk, pleaded guilty and escaped with a fine of \$100. In the lower court he had been fined \$500.

Joaquin Silva, who was alleged to have sold lottery tickets which he received from Rothenberg, was acquitted by the jury after a trial which lasted for the entire day. Silva, denied that he knew what was in the package given him by the barber and his statement was sustained by Rothenberg. The jury was out but a short time before agreeing upon the verdict of "not guilty." Silva also had been fined \$500 by Judge Wilcox.

The indictment against Lee Loy was quashed upon a demurrer by the defendant. It was claimed that the indictment did not charge a crime specified on the statute books of the Territory, also that the indictment was grammatically defective. Judge Robinson sustained the demurrer.

Lee Loy is the Chinese who is alleged to have collected ten dollars from a Japanese woman on pretense of giving her police protection.

IN OTHER COURTS.

Judge Gear was engaged yesterday in the hearing of another phase of the Hind-Low controversy and Judge De Bolt was still hearing the case of Lucy K. Peabody vs. Bishop Estate.

A NEW ORDER.

The following order was made yesterday morning by Judge De Bolt:

1. It is ordered that, during this term, or extension of the same, upon the calling of the civil jury calendar, all cases in which neither party answers ready will be peremptorily continued for the term.

2. Cases in which either party answers ready will be for trial in their order unless a continuance for the term is granted for good cause shown.

3. Applications for continuance must be made in writing and copies of the moving papers must be served on the other party two days before the hearing.

4. When a case comes up in its order and neither party is ready, the case will go to the foot of the calendar.

5. When a case comes up in its order and but one party appears the trial shall nevertheless proceed if the party appearing demands it.

SUMNER IN MORE TROUBLE.
John K. Sumner is made the defendant in a suit brought by W. M. Campbell for building a house for him in Kaihi. Campbell claims that there is a balance due him of \$1355 out of the contract price of \$2685.

Sumner began the construction of the house at the time he received his money from Bishop Report. Then the amount was tied up in court and he was unable to pay for it.

Antonio da Estrella has brought suit against C. M. Le Blond of Hilo alleging that the attorney caused him to lose \$7,000 in permitting the appeal to lapse in a suit by him against the Hawaii Mill Co. Estrella sued the Hawaii Mill Co. on a lease and lost in the lower court. He claims that Le Blond, his attorney, neglected to perfect an appeal and he asks \$7,000 damages in consequence.

The Japanese Army.

According to the Asahi of Japan, the standing army of Japan at the end of 1902 had 105 generals, 799 staff officers, and 5,749 subalterns, a total of 6,653 officers, which represents an increase of ten generals, four staff officers, and 566 subalterns, or 680 officers, as compared with the number at the end of 1901. This is rapid increase, but it is said that it does not meet the increase which was decided upon after the war with China, and which has been provided for in great part.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
H. Terayama charged with violation of the Edmunds Act.

W. O. Crowell, former deputy sheriff of Waimea, Kauai, was admitted to practice by Judge Gear yesterday.

The hearing of the Markham vs. Johnson case was continued in Judge Gear's court yesterday because of the illness of the defendant.

J. M. Dowsett has purchased from the Department of Public Works what are known as the Lualualei lands on Oahu for \$32,000 on an exchange basis.

The government is to receive Honolulu land needed for street widening in exchange. Judge De Bolt was still engaged yesterday in the hearing of the case of Lucy Peabody vs. Bishop Estate. The court denied a motion to strike out the testimony of plaintiff's first witness on the ground that he had obtained his knowledge of plaintiff's genealogy from Lucy Peabody herself.

Rev. Doremus Scudder, who is to work as a missionary among the Japanese in the Islands, arrived yesterday from Japan, accompanied by Mrs. Scudder. Rev. Mr. Scudder passed through Honolulu several months ago en route to Japan where he desired to get into close touch with this people. He found many Japanese there who have relatives here, and to these latter he brings messages. This will give him an opportunity to meet a large number of the Japanese here in a friendly way, which he hopes will bring him success.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The new fire truck was taken to Beretania street fire station yesterday. E. M. Boyd is confined to his bed with an attack of the prevailing fever.

Judge Bates was engaged yesterday in hearing the admiralty damage suit of Palapala against the Paauhau Sugar Company.

John Ena and wife were departing passengers on the Siberia yesterday. They are going to their Long Beach residence.

The baseball season with open at Punahou next Saturday, the game being between the H. A. Cs and the Punahou, and the Elks and the Kamehamehas.

The Alameda brought down \$50,000 in silver coin for the redemption of the old Hawaiian money. The First National Bank yesterday shipped \$55,000 in the old coin to San Francisco by the Siberia.

The statement is made that Pitcher Kaai has been permanently disabled by the injury to his shoulder during the winter games, and that he will be unable to pitch for the Elks at all this season.

(From Monday's Daily.)

W. O. Smith returned from Maui yesterday.

W. A. Kinney returned from Maui yesterday.

The Alameda sails on Wednesday for San Francisco.

C. H. Kluegel was an arrival on the Claudine yesterday.

The Kinai leaves today at 5 p. m. instead of tomorrow.

There were unusually large crowds at the beach yesterday.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Detective McDuffie raided an okolehao joint out Punahou way last night and captured the outfit and the liquor.

A. S. Hartwell and Senator Cecil Brown were on Maui during the week.

James Lloyd, of Alexander & Baldwin, accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd is visiting on Maui.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elston will leave for the mainland at the end of the school year, Mr. Elston intending to take up advanced studies. Both will continue their musical work.

The members of Judge Robinson's jury were photographed yesterday.

The lepers at Kalaupapa are to give an entertainment next Saturday evening.

San Francisco parties are reported to be interested in the rehabilitation of the Kona plantation.

The following cases are set for trial before Judge Robinson this morning: Nos. 58, 59, 25, 66 and 68. Nos. 58 and 25, A. Gartsburg will leave in the Ventura next week for a short visit in San Francisco.

There was a brief meeting of the Executive Council yesterday but no business of importance was transacted.

The Paauhau Sugar Co. libel suit has been submitted to Judge Estee. The attorneys have until Wednesday to file briefs.

Dwight Benton, artist and journalist, formerly United States consul general to Hawaii, is dead in Rome, Italy, at the age of 53 years.—N. Y. Sun.

Sol Sheridan of the Advertiser staff had word by cable yesterday that his mother is not expected to live. He leaves on the Alameda and will probably not return to Hawaii.

Representative Greenwell received a wireless message yesterday to the effect that his sister, Mrs. Bryant, had died on Hawaii. Mr. Greenwell left on the steamer in the afternoon.

BRUISES, WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS need an antiseptic dressing. Chamberlain's Pain Balm answers this purpose to perfection. It is a liniment of wonderful healing power. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Smith & Schipper
138 Front Street,
New York

General Commission Merchants and Brokers in Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Cocoa, Cocoa Butter, Etc.

Agents of the Federal Sugar Refining Co. and publishers of the "Federal Reporter."

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not be without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." Miss Ada Dorr, Sidney, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
and Pills

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take them.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

TAKES COIN TO TALK OF THE ISLANDS

Put Money Where It Will Bring Tourists.

"It seems to me," said a gentleman in this city well known for his efforts at advertising Honolulu in past years, "that, if we want tourists, San Francisco and Southern California are not exactly the best places in the world to go after them. It is of mighty small good, for instance, to send a lecturer to the mainland with a few lantern slides and let him waste his efforts in a region where they do the tourist business themselves—and do it on business principles, which we do not. Los Angeles and San Francisco are in the tourist business, and they are not going to help Honolulu to cut in on their trade."

"Neither, in my opinion, will it do us a lot of good to send out ten thousand circulars, or pamphlets, or ten million, for the matter of that. You can give a man a hand book, but you cannot force him to read it—nor to do anything else with it, save to throw it away. And that is what happens to most circulars, particularly to those sent to California. The people we want to reach are farther away than California. They are in the great northwest, where we never have advertised the islands. And we cannot reach them if we do not go at it intelligently. In order to get tourists to come here we must employ the agencies that handle the tourist business—and employ them, moreover, with intelligence. For instance, there is not a ticket office on any railroad on the mainland where the agent is paid to talk of Honolulu and the islands. Well, pay the agents to talk. It will pay us, in turn. Let us put men, or rather hire men in Seattle or Tacoma and Butte and Portland and Helena and St. Paul and Chicago to talk of the islands to people who contemplate taking an outing. It need not cost much—not any more, anyhow, than it would cost to send out a bundle of circulars that nobody would read."

"There can be no question about the feasibility of the plan. Other resorts with not half the attractions of Honolulu have done it, and have profited by doing it. Interest the railroads, and interest the steamship lines in Honolulu. If the steamers line that come here now will not work for us, interest others that will. How many passengers on the two through steamers in port on Friday knew that they could stop over here if they desired, do you suppose? How many were told at the ticket offices in San Francisco and the Orient that they could stop over here—told, I mean, without having to ask for the information? And yet, if their route had lain through Los Angeles or Santa Barbara, say, do you not know that the agent selling them their tickets would have told them all about the attractions of those places, and how conveniently they could arrange to stop over? The agents of the railway lines do not talk of Santa Barbara and Los Angeles out of love for those cities. It is money that makes them talk. Let us put our money for tourists, if we are to put it anywhere, where it will bring some returns. The Raymond & Whitcomb people would as soon bring their parties to Honolulu as to take them anywhere if there was money in it for Raymond & Whitcomb. So of the Cooks' tourists parties."

"Of course after a time the people who came here would advertise the islands, but we must make a beginning and an intelligent one. And the Pacific northwest, which we have never reached at all, even with the lantern slides, is a good place to make it."

FREAK SOLONS DO NOT WANT ANY TOURISTS HERE

(Continued from page 1.)

stead of \$400 as two years ago. "It's in the Governor's message," said Crabbe.

"Probably a mistake," put in Brown. "I presume the Governor put it in at that figure to give Senator Dickey a chance to cut it down," said Baldwin.

The item for eighteen months was changed to \$300, and the item of \$720 for Mrs. Mary R. Stolz was also questioned and reduced to \$300.

On motion of Dickey the item of \$300 for Sergeant H. E. Peterson was stricken out, Senator Dickey stating that the settlement was for the loss of eyesight, which accident occurred during a sham battle. Peterson had now recovered his sight and was in business for himself.

Senator Brown suggested that the Senator had passed a bill providing extra compensation for circuit judges at the rate of \$500 each which had been violently killed in the House and asked if the Senators had any wish now to insert these items in the appropriation bill.

"I am just throwing this out as a hint," said Brown.

No one took the hint.

COURTS OUT OF POLITICS.

Senator Brown suggested also that salaries be appropriated for clerks in the Judiciary Department in order to keep the courts entirely out of politics. Senator Dickey moved to insert items for clerks, stenographers and interpreters in the bill, to be a charge upon

the revenues of the counties. Action upon the Judiciary items was finally postponed.

The item for jailer Oahu Prison was increased from \$2700 to \$3000.

SALARY FIGHT AGAIN.

Senator Dickey moved to reduce the salary of treasurer from \$6750 to \$4200. "The idea is utterly ridiculous," said he. "We are paying heads of departments twice what is being paid in States getting in ten times the amount of taxes."

Dickey quoted salaries in other States showing but two paying more than \$3,900 a year for treasurers.

Senator Brown replied that these officers had perquisites, and besides living only cost half as much in the States. He didn't believe in making officers live from hand to mouth; they should be permitted to maintain the dignity of the office. "I believe in paying a man what he is worth," said Brown. "That's what we do in this world unless it is some people who were born with a silver spoon in their mouths and a gold brick under their arms."

"I was a Dickey at one time," said Baldwin. "I belonged to a committee that reduced all the salaries in the government on first reading, they were all Dickey's in the House then. It was all a farce though and before the third reading, some one had a friend on Kalaui who couldn't live on the salary, then another had a friend in Honolulu and a third had a friend on Hawaii and before it was over we had the salaries all back again."

Dickey thought the treasurer could live on \$300 a month; many others lived on less than \$200. "There can live in Oklahoma on \$200," he said. "I don't believe there is over \$100 difference in honor. We are not a monarchy now, we had to spend money before for furs and feathers but we are only the smallest Territory in the Union now."

Dickey suggested that if he made \$4500 and Achi said it should be \$2000, "Baldwin couldn't decrease salaries," said Achi, "and the government was overthrown. We don't want to be overthrown."

Kalauiakalanui moved to pass as in the bill which carried.

On motion of Senator Baldwin the salary of registrar was reduced from \$4500 to \$4050. The deputy registrar was fixed at \$3150, Achi pleading for the increase because of new duties.

The items for clerks, etc., were stricken out.

The corporation clerk was put in at \$2250. Recording clerk and stenographer were each put in at \$1350. An item of \$2700 was inserted for deputy insurance commissioner.

The item of \$31,000 for tax commissions was stricken out. Superintendent of Public Works salary carried at \$6700. The assistant was stricken out and supervising engineer was inserted at \$4950.

NO MONEY FOR LIGHTS.

Senator McCandless moved to strike out the \$8,000 for lighthouses which carried. President Crabbe stated that he had been informed by the Governor that the federal government would be asked to make a survey and take over the lighthouses.

CRABBE THREATENS TO RESIGN.

The item for gunpowder keeper, Hilo, was carried at \$900. McCandless asked for a standing vote on the item. Crabbe objected to the continued questioning of his count of bonds. "If it happens again I shall resign," said the chairman. "I think I'll resign anyway."

Dickey arose to a question of privilege and said that it was no aspersion on the chair to ask for a count of the vote. There were three methods of voting and a Senator had a right to ask for a standing vote.

SCHOOL SALARY CUTS.

Dickey moved to reduce the salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction to \$4500 as it was two years ago. Carried.

The salary of secretary of the School Board was cut from \$3500 to \$2700. The item for school agents was reduced from \$4000 to \$3375. Superintendent Boys' Industrial School was cut from \$2700 to \$1800; matron girls' school \$2200 to \$1500; guards for the boys' school reduced from \$2700 to \$2400.

LAND OFFICE CUTS.

Senator McCandless moved the insertion of an item of \$700 for book-keeper land office, which would be needed in case lands were sold to settlers.

Lost.

The salary of land agent second district was reduced from \$1350 to \$900. Clerk first land district was stricken out. Ranger third district was cut from \$900 to \$540. Salary ranger 4th district was also stricken out.

An item of \$4500 for forestry superintendent was inserted.

A motion by Senator Kaohi to adjourn was lost, 6 to 5.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The salary of President Board of Health passed at \$4500. The executive officer passed at the same figure; the secretary was reduced to \$3000, registrar was fixed at \$2700.

Senator Baldwin moved that other changes be made according to the majority report on the six months' bill but Brown got an adjournment before discussion had fully begun on the question.

RESTORED THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS

Senator Palmer P. Woods has been apprised of the granting of pardons and restoration to civil rights by Governor Dole of four of his men.

In 1897 seven of the employees of the Woods rancher were arrested on charges of larceny in the second degree, convicted and their appeals to the circuit court resulted in the affirming of the verdict of \$50 and costs.

In the cases of four of these men, Samuel Awas, Akau, Kane Pika and Apika, Gov. Dole, for causes which are known to him and which seem ample and just, has issued his proclamation restoring these men to their civil rights and declaring that they are eligible to offices of trust, honor and profit.

Brought Kona Sugar.

The Ke Au Hou arriving Sunday from Kona, Hawaii, brought 3000 bags of Kona plantation sugar, which about completes the output for the season.

CHINESE GAMBLERS TRY TO BRIBE THE ATTORNEY- GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Their Offer Overheard by Concealed Witnesses Including an Advertiser Reporter—Arrests Promptly Made.

(From Monday's daily.)

Six thousand dollars per month as "hush money" was the price which the agent of four proposed Chinese gambling houses of Honolulu offered to Deputy Attorney-General Emil C. Peters yesterday afternoon in the Attorney-General's office in the Capitol Building, to gain his help in nolle prossing gambling cases in the Circuit Court.

Fifteen hundred dollars per week was the offer which Tong Kai made to the Deputy Attorney-General out of which he was to bribe Attorney-General Lorin Andrews, and if necessary, other members of the Department. This money was to be the price of their silence while the gamblers pled their profession.

But the briber and his agent, a well known Hawaiian, sounded the wrong man. The Deputy was not to be bribed and Tong Kai is now confined at the police station with a charge of attempted bribery lodged against him.

The entire negotiations were conducted in the Attorney-General's office yesterday afternoon shortly after 5 o'clock, with Mr. Peters, Tong Kai and the Hawaiian, who acted also as the interpreter, supposed to be the only ones in the room. On one side of the Attorney-General's office there is a large wardrobe, part of the old royal furniture, a central portion with two side panels. The back of one of these smaller closets had been removed, and in this small compartment, Attorney-General Andrews and A. P. Taylor, a reporter of the Advertiser, were concealed. Every word that passed between Deputy Attorney-General Peters and the briber and his go-between, was clearly heard in the little closet, a stenographic record being taken of the talk.

For half an hour the negotiations were conducted when Mr. Peters brought the proceedings to a sudden close with the words:

"Excuse me, I've got to telephone."

This was the signal agreed upon by Mr. Peters with Attorney-General Andrews for the latter and the other witness to step out into the room. In the outer room was W. S. Fleming of the Attorney-General's department, ready to enter at the proper moment. The details leading up to the arrest had been carefully planned by the two officials, and the offer of the bribe was to be made definitely and several times over, before the climax was to come.

In the small compartment the two witnesses were compelled to stay for more than half an hour, not daring to move lest their presence become known and the entire proposition fall through. When Mr. Peters gave the signal, the Attorney-General threw open the door and rushed to the center of the room.

THE ARRESTS MADE.

"I place you under arrest!" exclaimed Peters, and at that instant the Chinaman rose hastily to his feet, his hands reaching to his pockets. Mr. Peters at once drew a revolver and leveling it at Tong Kai, told him to sit down, or throw up his hands. The interpreter said never a word. From his seat he was looking into a mirror which reflected the wardrobe. When the Attorney-General emerged from his place of concealment, making considerable noise as he did so, followed by the reporter, he did not have to turn around to see who was in the room. His eyes saw everything in the mirror and he remained quiet. The Chinaman sat down, and then burst into hysterical mutterings, appealing to his agent for an explanation. He rolled from side to side, tears springing up in his eyes, but the Deputy Attorney-General sharply ordered him to keep still.

Attorney-General Andrews at once notified the Chinaman that he was under arrest for attempted bribery, which the agent interpreted. Mr. Andrews then telephoned to the police station for the patrol wagon and accompanied the prisoner to the station where he lodged the charge against him, bail being fixed at \$500 cash.

Last week an agent sounded Mr. Peters as to accepting money to "protect" various gambling halls which were to open paka pio games. His part was to look after any gambling cases in which the halls would be interested, should they reach the Circuit Court. The agent made the tempting offer of \$2,000 per week. Mr. Peters seemingly fell in with the offer, and invited the agent to meet him at 1:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon in his office in the Capitol. Mr. Peters immediately informed Attorney-General Andrews of the proposition to "fix" the department, and a plan was agreed upon whereby the Attorney-General with other witnesses could be present without being seen.

There were two small offices adjoining the large offices of Mr. Andrews, and a toilet room. At first it was proposed to conceal the Attorney-General in one of these rooms, but this was abandoned as the visitor might take it into his head to look there before talking. Then the wardrobe was hit upon. The small side portion is about two feet across the front, eighteen inches deep, and about seven feet in height. The back was removed, a piece of carpet placed on the bottom and Mr. Andrews and the reporter tested it. They were cramped and it was hot, but it would do if they did not move.

ENTER THE AGENT.

At 1:30 Mr. Peters was at work in the big office. The agent appeared ten minutes later in the outer office and asked Mr. Fleming if Mr. Peters was in. He was ushered into the apartment, Mr. Andrews and the reporter quickly concealing themselves. The two men seated themselves at a table, and the first proposition of \$2,000 a week was withdrawn, and \$1,500 substituted as there were to be but three hush, and they were willing to give \$500 each. The agent stated positively that they would guarantee Mr. Peters \$5,000 per month. He stated that he would report Mr. Peters's willingness to accept the offer, to the members of the hui, and would return the next day, Sunday, at 5 o'clock with at least three of his principals. Every word of their conversation was taken stenographically by Reporter Taylor in the cabinet.

Yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock Attorney-General Andrews and the reporter entered the building and going inside the office, were locked in. Mr. Fleming stationed himself in the Capitol grounds to watch the approach of the bribers and give warning. This precaution was taken to forestall any effort being made by the bribers to keep tabs on the attaches of the Attorney-General's office. Mr. Peters came into the office at 1:30 and went to work with some typewriting. At 5:15 the agent and a Chinaman were seen walking from Hotel street to the Capitol, and the Attorney-General and the reporter concealed themselves as before in the wardrobe. Mr. Peters locked the door after his visitors entered and sat down behind his desk. The agent wanted to go into a smaller room but was told to stay where he was. The Chinaman was introduced as Tung Kai, and he spoke entirely in Chinese the agent interpreting for Mr. Peters and his associate. These proceedings were taken in full in shorthand notes by the reporter in the cabinet.

The Chinaman did not brine any money, as he had been selected the night before by members of the hui to meet Mr. Peters and ascertain just what they were to obtain as "protection" in exchange for the \$1,500 cash per week which they were willing to pay him for his assistance. He was authorized to make a definite offer of \$1,500 per week, and the first payment was to be made before Thursday, a meeting to arrange for which was to be held this evening. The gambling houses were to be opened next Saturday evening, a nest of them near Mauka and Hotel streets. There were about 100 members in the four hui, and these were to employ between 250 and 300 Chinese as distributors of the paka pio tickets. They demanded \$500 cash from Mr. Peters to be deposited with some reputable merchant, as an evidence of good faith toward the gambling hui.

The negotiations conducted by the gambler's agent on Saturday afternoon were as follows:

APPROACH OF THE BRIBERS.

The name of the man designated below as agent is withheld from the public at present to further the interests of justice.

Agent: How do you do, Mr. Peters?

Mr. Peters: Hello. Well, what's the news?

Agent: I just came to the office to tell you that they can't raise \$2,000.

Mr. Peters: What's the trouble?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT.

About a week ago I was credibly informed that the Chinese gambling houses closed by the raids of last month were about to reopen on a larger scale. Later, approaches were indirectly made to the department through Mr. Peters whereby it was suggested we were to be "fixed." We were anxious to test just how far the gamblers were prepared to go to gain their ends, and the affair culminated last night. We intend to prosecute the man arrested and see that he receives, if possible, the full penalty of the law.

I guess the Chinese gamblers know now where the department stands as far as their operations are concerned.

LOBBIN ANDREWS.

How many are in the deal?

Agent: There's three and they can only raise \$1,500. They told me to offer \$1,500, and take \$500 out of the first \$1,500 that they are to pay over to you.

Agent: You know about that bond business. They don't want the bond, but they want you to deposit \$500 with some reputable merchant.

Mr. Peters: Well, we can't do that because that will advertise it all over town.

Agent: No, it won't.

Mr. Peters: Well, take the \$500—take the \$500 out of the first \$1,500 and you deposit that in one of the banks with one of the bankers. How many banks are going to run?

Agent: There are going to be three gambling houses.

Mr. Peters: Well, look here, I won't do any business with you; you bring up two or three of the men in the banks and they can give me the names of the others. When can you fix this thing up?

Agent: Well, you see I just came up here first to see if you would take the \$1,500.

Mr. Peters: What do you expect me to do for this money?

Agent: You are supposed to take care of all gambling cases of these banks when they come up to the Circuit Court—all the gambling cases, you know, paka pio and all that come out of these three gambling houses.

Mr. Peters: How many men are there in these three houses, running them I mean?

Agent: Five.

Mr. Peters: I want to know, because I want to know who I'm to protect, see?

Agent: Well, there's five altogether.

Mr. Peters: Well, then, that's \$1,500 a week, eh? How much is that a month?

Agent: That will be \$6,000.

Mr. Peters: What time can you fix this up tomorrow?

Agent: Tomorrow, well I think about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Peters: I won't do business with you. I want to do business with the men I'm to protect. You had better bring up three of them, and then these can give me the names of the others, that will make it all right.

Agent: For God's sake, if any of these fellows come to talk to you, you send them to me.

Mr. Peters: All right.

YESTERDAY'S INTERVIEWS.

The transcript of the stenographic notes taken yesterday by reporter Taylor, is as follows:

Mr. Peters: What does he (Tung Kai) want to do now?

Agent: Our proposition is this: that we pay the money to you and you fix the Attorney-General. Money talks. No bond business in this. The proposition is this, that they want about a week to talk it over.

Mr. Peters: What does he want now?

Agent: He wants four banks and will pay \$1,500 per week to you to run them.

Mr. Peters: \$1,500?

Agent: Yes, per week.

Mr. Peters: What is his name?

Agent: Chun Fun (the Chinaman gave his name at the police station as Tung Kai).

Mr. Peters: Who is going to run the banks?

Agent: On Tuesday he will have the lists of names made out and will show them to you so you can look them up. We want everything private and quiet. In case the High Sheriff arrests any of them we won't say a word, but let it go up to you.

Mr. Peters: What kind of a bank is he going to run?

Agent: Paka pio.

Mr. Peters: Is this the same bank that was running before?

Agent: No, the old banks have all been given up, but some of the members have stayed over with the new ones.

Mr. Peters: How many men are going to be in on this?

Agent: About 20 or 25 men to each bank.

Mr. Peters: Is this man the president of the bank?

Agent: I am not really the president, but I was appointed by all members of the hui to come and consult with you.

Mr. Peters: Have you an interest in the bank?

Agent: Yes, I am going to be in the new bank when it starts. He was to represent four of them and through you, Mr. Peters, you pass the word to him and I pass the word to the men. I know who all the men are and where they live.

Mr. Peters: Can't I meet these men or am I only to meet them here. How am I to know he is acting all right?

Agent: All these men are busy during the day and you cannot get to see them on this account.

Mr. Peters: They are not busy on Sundays are they? What is the proposition of \$1,500 for—for four paka pio banks?

Agent: Yes.

Mr. Peters: And you will give me the list of the places where the games are to be?

Agent: The four banks are all in the same place.

Mr. Peters: Now I want to know what these men expect me to do? His offer is for \$1,500 per week for four banks and I want to know what he expects me to do.

Agent: "In case we are arrested, we need your help. Supposing we were fined high, how is it going to be?"

Mr. Peters: "Well, what does he expect me to do? Supposing they are fined high and I cannot fix it with the judge, what then?"

Agent: "We want you to help us in every way."

Mr. Peters: "Does he expect me to pay the fines out of this \$1,500?"

Agent: "No."

Mr. Peters: "Supposing when men get arrested and I am down on the other islands and the Attorney-General gets mixed up on these cases and somebody gets a heavy fine, what do you expect me to do in such a case?"

Agent: "If we are going to be arrested two or three times a week it is no use for us to keep open, because then \$1,500 would be too much."

Mr. Peters: "Are you prepared to pay anything on account today?"

Agent: "Well, Mr. Peters, as soon as I can report to the others, then, of

(Continued on page 2.)

GROW SISAL ON LANAI

Experiments Being Made by Chas. Gay.

Experiments are now being made to ascertain the adaptability of the island of Lanai for the raising of sisal fibre. Mr. Chas. Gay the virtual owner of the entire island is now on Lanai with a force of experts and tests are under way to ascertain whether the land can be used for the production of the fibre.

Lanai has never been of much value for anything but sheep and cattle raising and it hasn't been a very great success for that purpose. The principal obstacle is in the lack of water. An attempt was made in the boom days to raise sugar on the island by W. H. Pain, the late Paul Neumann and others, but it proved a flat failure. Much money was lost in the attempt to develop water and finally the entire project was abandoned. Only recently the island was sold at foreclosure sale to Chas. Gay of Gay & Robinson, he afterwards buying in the one-third owned by the Hayseldens. There was much speculation as to the purpose to which he intended to put his little island but the plans have been kept very quiet. Of course a good part of the island will be given over to stockraising in which Mr. Gay has had much experience, but if the ideal experiments prove successful, its cultivation will begin on a larger scale than has ever before been attempted in the islands. If it is demonstrated that the sisal can be grown with only the water available on Lanai, it can be grown most anywhere in these islands. And if it is successful Mr. Gay will erect a mill to make the sisal into fibre for export.

LABOR AT WORK AGAINST ASIATICS

At the monthly meeting of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange held last evening, L. E. Finkham was appointed a committee to wait upon Commissioner Sargent and ascertain a time and place when the members of the Exchange may confer with him upon island labor conditions. The Exchange has recommendations to make in regard to labor here, and it will draw the Commissioner's attention especially to the employment of Asiatic labor upon United States Government work performed here in the past two or three years.

Secretary Avery, who was re-elected the ensuing year, was instructed to write to the trustees of the baseball league, asking that in the contract for the construction of the grandstand and fitting up of the new grounds, a clause be inserted that no Asiatic labor shall be employed thereon, and any violation of this clause shall nullify the contract.

The Secretary was also instructed to write similar letters to the trustees of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., asking them to employ non-Asiatic labor on the cottages about to be erected at Wahiawa as vacation homes. The request in the latter two instances is to be made on the ground that the funds so far raised have been largely contributed by non-Asiatics and the benefits will be mostly for non-Asiatics.

It was stated that the Exchange has no objection, as a general thing to Americanized Asiatics, but it is largely the coolie class to which it is opposed.

The Directors decided that the Exchange was large enough in membership to reduce the dues from \$5 to \$3 per quarter, and this was so ordered. A sliding scale for initiation fees was also recommended. This proposed that the fee be \$5 until the membership reaches 100 persons, and after that \$25.

The collection of accounts was taken up. The Secretary was authorized to collect accounts from members of the Exchange, whether accounts are against members or outsiders. The Exchange has had a system of account collecting between members. Members were given ten days to pay, and if not then paid their names were to go on a delinquent list.

YOUNG'S ISLAND IS AN ORPHAN

The Organic act specifically designates that the site for the \$30,000 U. S. Immigration station, for the establishment of which U. S. Immigration Commissioner Sargent is now in Honolulu, shall be "on land adjacent to the Channel Wharf." The "land adjacent" is the Naval Reservation which extends seaward from behind the Channel Wharf and Myrtle Boat house. Young's Island does not properly come under the term "adjacent," and it will probably be abandoned for some time.

GERMAN WARSHIPS AT HONGKONG

The German squadron at present in Chinese waters, according to news received on the Siberia, consists of the following vessels: The large cruisers Furst Bismarck, Hansa, and Hertha; the smaller cruisers Bismarck, Goltz, Beadler and Thetis; the gunboats Elek, Jaguar, Lochs and Tiger; the torpedo-boats R30 and Taku, and the river gunboats Schamlen and Vorwärts.

The undersigned having been appointed agent of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on steam and brick buildings and on merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniates it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

NITRATE OF SODA
(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.
19-18 John St., New York, U. S. A.

Chillingworth Investigated Charges.
(From Sunday's Daily.)

Deputy High Sheriff Chillingworth returned from Molokai yesterday on the steamer Lehua, whither he went to investigate the charges that Mrs. Nakulima had brought against various police officers. The Deputy found that the charges of intoxication were unfounded. Kamikona, the man who had been driving the car that collided with Mrs. Nakulima, was prosecuted before Judge Mahoe in Pukou, on a charge of assault and battery. The defendant pleaded not guilty but was found guilty and fined \$5 and \$1.80 costs.

Found Drowned Man's Body.

The body of the Japanese who was drowned at Ewa several days ago by the capsizing of a boat has been found.

Boys hunting on the ridges above Palolo valley killed eight wild goats and one wild pig recently in one day.

BEFORE WE CAN

use them, iron and gold must first be got out of the ore. The same principle applies to cod liver oil. Its virtues are not in its fatty matters; much less in its sickening taste and smell. No consumptive, or sufferer from any other wasting disease, was ever greatly benefited by the so-called "plain" cod liver oil. The shock it gives to the nerves, the repulsion and disgust it excites in the stomach, the outrages it commits upon the senses of smell and taste, are enough to spoil any medicinal potency that may be in it for the majority of people. This to say nothing about its being indigestible. Yet there has always been reason to believe that, among the elements which form cod liver oil, there existed curative properties of the highest value. But it was necessary to separate them from the nauseating waste material with which they were combined. This was successfully accomplished in **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** and in this effective remedy, made palatable as honey, we have the very heart and soul of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. These constitute a tissue builder, a blood purifier, a health renewer beyond comparison. Disease yields to it with a completeness and rapidity which astonishes medical men quite as much as it delights their patients. In all wasting conditions, Scrofula and Blood Disorders, La Grippe, Chronic Bronchitis, Pulmonary Affections, etc., it never fails to relieve and cure. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil, in a most palatable form." It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. Effective from the first dose. Sold by all chemists here.

MRS. EGGLESTON FEARED HER REASON WOULD GIVE WAY.

Solitude of Her Neighbors Resulted in the Relief of the Unfortunate Woman—Mrs. Eggleston Interviewed.

"There seemed to be a heavy weight crushing down on the top of my head," said Mrs. Kate Eggleston, of No. 126 Ohio street, Indianapolis, Ind., "and for days and days at a time I was obliged to stay in bed. Every attack of this trouble would leave me weak and worn out. So many excellent doctors treated me without success that I just resigned myself to my fate—I lost hope. There were many times when I feared my reason would give way.

"A nervous affliction developed which affected my muscles and at times I could not control them. I could not sleep soundly. I lost flesh and appetite and was miserable.

"A neighbor called one day and told me of some of the cures that had been made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I promised her to try them. Relief came with the first box and I improved steadily until, by the time four boxes were taken I was perfectly cured and I have had no return of the trouble since."

The pills which cured Mrs. Eggleston are not a patent medicine, but a prescription used for many years by an eminent practitioner who produced the most wonderful results with them, curing all kinds of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. Acting directly on the blood and nerves these pills have proved a boon to women, invigorating the body and regulating the functions of the exhausted patient.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have been proven to be a certain remedy for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box; six boxes for two dollars and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Look for the full name on every package you buy.

SENATE BELIEVES THE HOUSE SPENDS TOO MUCH MONEY

(Continued from page 2.)

ACHI SCENTS A STEAL.

"I don't understand it," replied Achi, "they have only \$5,000 for salaries and then they want \$14,000 to spend besides. Yet they have \$1,800 left for the printing of the Journal. We ask for only \$5,000, \$3,000 for salaries of members, and that leaves us only \$2,000 for other expenses. The House has got no more work to do than we—the same appropriation bills, and yet they want \$14,000, while we spend only \$2,000. It isn't right, it isn't fair to the public, it isn't business, and it's nonsense to say that all that money should be spent. They say if anything is left, it will remain in the treasury, but there won't be anything left if the House gets it. Look at the regular session, we gave them \$40,000 and they spent it all. The Clerks and interpreters are loafing about the streets now, and they want this \$20,000 again for the extra session. They say that they will hold up our bill if we don't pass this \$20,000. All right, let them do it, if we don't get any money for expenses we will go without it. I for one am willing to go home without any salary for the extra session."

MCCANDLESS GOES FOR HOUSE.

"I agree with Senator Achi," said Senator McCandless. "The Senate only had \$25,000 for both the special and regular sessions and then left a small balance in the treasury, after paying for the Journal and everything. And the House was given \$40,000 or \$15,000 more than the Senate spent on both sessions. They are a little bit extravagant it seems to me, spending \$30,000 for the one House alone. That is entirely too much, and there should surely be some investigation of how this money goes. If they want to hold up our bill let them do it and we will go away without any pay. I am willing and know the other Senators are too. I only hope that Congress will amend the Organic Act so that there will be no pay for extra sessions then we will finish all our work in sixty days, as would have been done had the House done its duty and passed the appropriation bills at the regular session."

Senator Isenberg moved that the bill be sent to the Ways and Means Committee, and this carried six to five, the Home Rulers voting against it.

Adjournment was then taken for the day as the afternoon was to be spent in a visit to Kapiolani Park.

DIARRHOEA is more to be dreaded than diphtheria. It attacks all ages and is equally fatal to young and old. The great mortality resulting from diarrhoea is due to the lack of proper treatment at the first stages of the disease. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a reliable and effective medicine, and if given in time will prevent serious consequences. This remedy never fails and is pleasant to take. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

UP THE BRITISH STEAMER UMBRIA

An Infernal Machine Run by Clockwork to Have Been Placed in Her Cargo.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, May 9.—An infernal machine containing one hundred pounds of dynamite, enough to have blown the vessel to atoms, has been found among the freight booked for shipment on the Cunard liner Umbria. The machine was set so that it would have exploded thirty-six hours after the steamer left port, so that the death of every soul on board would have been assured.

A letter received by the police containing the information that the Mafia had declared war on all British shipping led to the discovery of the infernal machine.

It is twenty-five years or more since the world was startled by the discovery that a gang of insurance conspirators was at work concealing infernal machines, regulated by clockwork, on ocean liners. It was the plan to ship worthless merchandise, heavily insured, in the midst of which the infernal machine was placed, timed for explosion two or three days after the date of the vessel's departure. A delay in the sailing of the German liner Elbe from Bremen caused an explosion on the wharf of part of the consigned cargo, a catastrophe which resulted in great loss of life. The inquiry which followed laid bare the cause and, in popular estimation, accounted for the loss of two trans-Atlantic passenger steamers which, within the previous year, had disappeared, leaving no trace.

DENVER, Colorado, May 9.—Congressman Ramsdell, who is in this city on business, says that there will be an extra session of Congress called in November to consider legislation with reference to the new Cuban reciprocity treaty, the Senate having passed the matter up to the House by making legislation necessary to establish the effectiveness of that convention, and likewise to consider the proposed reduction in the Philippine tariff so as to give America the best of it in trade relations with the Asiatic possessions.

HAVANA, Cuba, May 9.—There is the gravest dissatisfaction here because action on the Cuban reciprocity treaty has been retarded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The statement is made in a high quarter that there will be no immediate necessity for diplomatic action by the Washington government with relation to Manchuria, the situation there having improved greatly within the past twenty-four hours. The assertion of Count Cassini, namely that Russia has not violated a single pledge there but has acted throughout in self-defense in dealing with the situation in China is accepted here as perfectly sincere, and as a consequence there has been a considerable lessening of the tension.

PRINCETON, New Jersey, May 9.—Ex-President Cleveland has written a letter in which he declares that his nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic party would not be desirable. This, it is thought, will put an end to the third-term talk.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 9.—The brother of Czolgosz, the man who killed President McKinley, arrested in this city just prior to the arrival of President Roosevelt, has been released from custody by the police.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9.—Owing to the suspension of reforms in Albania and Macedonia, further outbreaks are reported.

LONDON, May 9.—The new Transvaal loan has been over-subscribed six millions of pounds sterling.

CALLAO, May 9.—Five new cases of bubonic plague were reported today.

STOCKTON, May 8.—Three stores and offices were wrecked today by an explosion of gas. Fire broke out in the ruins. Twelve persons were hurt.

DENVER, May 8.—Six men were badly injured today in the collapse of a building which was being remodeled.

SALONICA, May 8.—Owing to the withdrawal of foreign ships fresh outbreaks are feared.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Refined sugar has been reduced five cents per hundred.

BOGOTA, May 8.—Congress has been called for June 20.

CALLAO, May 8.—The bubonic plague has broken out here.

LONDON, May 8.—The Transvaal loan has all been taken.

The Transvaal loan is for one hundred and fifty million dollars. The money is to be used in public works in the Transvaal and in part to assist the farmers there to restock their farms and secure farming implements.

TWO LISTS FOR BOARD OF HEALTH

There are two slates for the Board of Health appointments and the Governor will have them both before him today according to the present outlook. There may be some delay in the making of the appointments as a result, for the lists each contain good names and there may be hard work for the executive in making up his list. The medical members, Drs. Cooper and May, are the same on both lists.

There is a prospect for a fight too, in that the Senate has been turned down on two of the suggestions that the majority of the Republican members made. Kaulukou was proposed by the Senators as one of the Hawaiian members, but the executive committee gave the place to one of its own members, W. H. Coney. Then too where the Senators named F. C. Smith for appointment, the executive committee named

E. A. Mott-Smith, though that gentleman had made the statement that he would not serve again.

It is understood that the fight on Smith was owing to the fact that some of the members objected to the presence of so many members who represented one interest, as it is alleged Dr. Cooper, M. P. Robinson and Mr. Smith would do.

The complete list as submitted by the Senators was: E. C. Winston, M. P. Robinson, F. C. Smith, J. L. Kaulukou. The executive committee list was: E. C. Winston, W. H. Coney, M. P. Robinson, E. A. Mott-Smith. Winston and Coney are members of the executive committee.

It is understood that Governor Dole will send to the Senate at once the following as members of the Board of Agriculture: W. M. Giffard, L. A. Thurston, A. W. Carter, J. F. Brown and James Dole. These men represent all the various interests, both the planters, the graziers and the farmers.

The members of the Dentists' Board have been chosen as well being Drs. Huddy, Grossman and Whitney.



GULL HANDS Red Rough Hands

Cuticura SOAP

ONE NIGHT CURE. Soak the hands in retiring in a strong hot creamy lather of

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purser of eczematous. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. U. S. depot: A. J. Benson, Ltd., Cape Town. All about the skin, hands, and hair, free. FORTER DENT AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Fremantle, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 12, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, TAPEITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles of 1/4d, 2s 3d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, 35 Great Russell St., London.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BOYD.

At length, after many negotiations by banks and individuals, the payment of the fire claims appears to be simply the matter of a few days. A corps of experts have been at work for more than ten days making out exact fire ratings of the amount to be paid each claimant.

This, the department of the work which requires the most care, has engaged the attention of L. C. Ables and his assistants and now the end is in sight. Owing to some misunderstanding which has furnished basis for groundless attacks upon Secretary Carter, Special Agent MacLennan tells me that he requested Secretary Carter to have the pro rating done, and the progress made is very satisfactory. Of the claims which have signed the bonding agreement it is understood that provision is made for above \$200,000 and there appears a good chance that at least half of the remainder will be subscribed. The treasury has advertised to retire bonds of former issues but it would seem quite in keeping with the efforts put forth by the business men if the government would take up the fractional fire claims bonds with the sinking fund. Mr. MacLennan expects to pay out money before the close of another week.

SALE OF KONA PLANTATION.

The sensation of yesterday was the news from Kona. At the receivers sale R. W. Shingle of the Waterhouse Trust Co., bid \$12,250 and got all the property franchises and rights in and upon those lands, which formerly belonged to the Kona Company.

The sale which of course is subject to Judge Edging's confirmation, it is understood was made for a hui in this city at the head of which is Clinton J. Hutchins, it being understood as well that all the stock in the syndicate is taken by former Kona holders.

That the Kapiolani estate which is interested in the mill site has taken up the development proposition is indicated by the fact that John F. Colburn went on the bond for the buyers.

The protests of the lessors were many and the court will be kept busy for some time to bring out their equities in the estate. It is safe to say that strenuous efforts will be made to keep this plantation intact. No agency has been selected for the estate.

On the other side of the big island Engineer Lorenz, who is the consulting official for the firm of H. Hackfeld & Co., is busily engaged going over every detail of the plantation machinery. It is rumored that Honolulu will have new rolls if not a new mill and proportionately the new style of saving sugar and products.

The business of the week on the exchange has been about in keeping with recent periods. The sales are all of small amount, 25 Rapid Transit being a large days work. Ewa sold at \$1 and the other shares simply maintained position. There are no booms in immediate prospect. The bond market was fair but uninteresting. The sales were: 26 Ewa, at \$1 and \$1.50; 6 Oahu, \$105; 10 R. T. & L. Co., \$89; 1000 Ewa Bonds, \$100; 5000 O. R. & L. Co., Bonds, \$104.50. The San Francisco quotations indicate a hopeful market but the volume of business is very small.

REAL ESTATE.

All interest in the week for real estate men centered about the auction of the Lewis estate lands held yesterday at noon. There was free prediction that the upset price would keep bidders well off this plot. The figure was \$22,000 and sure enough no one made a bid.

The sale of Walkiki lots of which only four were transferred shows that there is little interest in the earth. Of the four pieces sold, one went to J. D. Lewis for \$875, an advance of \$175 over upset price, Charles Lewis bought one for \$2,350. The upset price of this piece of land was \$2,200. D. Kalaauokalani Jr., paid \$600 for one of the lower lots. The upset price was \$250. On this lot were 2 cottages. J. Jorgensen bought another for \$895, which was \$395 above upset price.

The widening of Lilihua street above Judd is a matter of great satisfaction to the residents of that neighborhood. Gen. Hartwell gave the land needed to the city exacting only the condition that his stone retaining wall be rebuilt and that the soil removed be taken to the lot of A. F. Judd on the mauka side of Judd street. Mr. Judd is building a cottage on the lot which is thus being brought up to a good level.

The Odd Fellows' building will be let during the present week there being eight bidders for the contract.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT PRINTS HAWAIIAN SUGAR REPORT.

The Journal of Commerce of Paris, a Government publication, has just published recently an important official report upon the culture of sugar cane in the Hawaiian Islands, compiled by Mons. A. Vixarona, the French Consul here. The report translated, was also printed in a New Orleans paper. The matters treated in the report, are climatology, culture of cane, ratoons, fertilization, irrigation, varieties of cane, labor question, land question, exportation, transportation.



MACLENNAN HAS RECORD

ARRIVED.

Friday, May 8.
P. M. S. S. Siberia, Smith, from the Orient, at midnight, docked at 9 a. m.
P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Robinson, from San Francisco, at 10 a. m.
O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco, at 11:45 a. m.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kailua, at 6:40 a. m.
Am. bkt. Kiliklat, Cutler, 28 days from Port Laidlaw, at 10 a. m.
Saturday, May 9.
Am. sp. Edward Sewall, Quick, 38 days from Shanghai, at 7 a. m.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 9:45 a. m.
Stmr. Lehua, Hibbs, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports, at 5:30 a. m.
Stmr. Walealea, Mosher, from Ahukini, Waima and Makaweli, at 3:35 a. m.
Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Anahola, Hanalei, Elele, Koloa and Nawiliwili, at 7:15 a. m.
Sunday, May 10.
R. M. S. S. Miowera, Hemming, from Victoria.
L. I. S. S. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kailua ports.
W. S. S. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.
Am. ship George Curtis, Calhoun, from San Francisco.
Hs. ship Agnes Oswald, Philip, from Newcastle.

DEPARTED.

Friday, May 8.
Stmr. W. G. Hall Thompson, for Lihue, Maalea, Kona and Kau ports, at 1 p. m.
P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Robinson, for the Orient, at 9 p. m.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kailua, passengers and mail only, p. m.
Saturday, May 9.
S. S. Siberia, Smith, for San Francisco, at 11:50 a. m.
Am. schr. Blakeley, Bauman, for San Francisco, at 1 p. m.
U. S. A. T. Sumner, Lathrop, for Manila, at 7:45 a. m.
Sunday, May 10.
R. M. S. S. Miowera, Hemming, for Fiji and Sydney.
Monday, May 11.
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Honolulu and Punaluu, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Walealea, Mosher, for Kilauea and Anahola, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at 5 p. m.

HILLO.

Arrived, May 8—S. S. Hawaiian, Deane, from Kahului.
MAKAWELI.
Arrived, May 6—Am. bk. Edward May, Hanson, 21 days from San Francisco.
MAHUKONA.
Departed, May 6—Am. bk. Haydn Brown, for San Francisco.
HANA.
Arrived—Am. schr. James Rolph, from Honolulu.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per stmr. Kinau, May 9, from Hilo and way ports—H. Fromholz, George Wilson, R. H. Schneid, D. M. Ross, Theodore Wolf, Dr. E. L. Hutchinson, George Mumby, Engham, C. M. Myrick, J. F. Myrick, Mrs. A. E. McLean, George Isenberg, Rev. Ito, Paul Keoni Tak, Mrs. McKinley, R. Catton, J. S. Murray, W. McDougall, B. Waggoner, John Hind, Master M. Spencer, E. A. Fraser and wife, C. B. Olsen, E. Richardson.
Per stmr. Lehua, May 9, from Molokai ports—Charles F. Chillingworth, Dr. Moritz and A. T. Bannister.
Per stmr. Mikahala, from Kailua ports, May 10—S. F. Wilcox, E. Cropp, T. Bauman, E. E. Conant, Jim Lie, J. H. Fuller, J. A. M. Johnson, F. Mahn, J. B. Yuen, W. Dusenberry.
From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 10—A. S. Hartwell, Miss M. Phil, Miss W. M. Alexander, W. O. Smith and wife, T. Robinson, Mrs. W. G. Scott and son, Miss M. Freitas, Miss Miller, Miss James, J. K. Brown, N. Omsted, Miss A. Kekaulahao, Mrs. J. Kanui, Mrs. Ishikane, A. N. Kepoikai, W. A. Kinney, L. Barkhausen, M. Lorenz, E. Kishida, Cecil Brown, W. F. Johnstone, H. W. S. Edmunds, H. E. Beasley, C. H. Kluegel, L. E. Pinkham, H. Nahaulelua, A. N. Hayselden.
Per R. M. S. S. Miowera, from Victoria, May 10—Miss A. Donald, Mrs. Carlyle, J. H. Inch, Wm. Inch and thirty through.

DEPARTED.

For Maui, Kona and Kau ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 8—E. Newman and wife, Mrs. J. K. Nahale, Mrs. Way and child, Mrs. H. Birkmeyer, Mrs. H. G. Snodway, Mrs. M. Wayne and two children and servant, J. F. Colburn and wife, C. W. Ashford, E. W. Ehle, W. E. Kleinberg and wife, Alex. Lindsay, Geo. Russell, Mrs. Thos. White, A. D. Larnach and wife, W. Williamson, Mrs. F. K. Lillikalani, Miss Victoria Lillikalani, Emma Lillikalani, A. N. Kepoikai, Mrs. Makanao, Mrs. Abbie Wilcox, Miss Hudson, T. Akubo, R. L. Colburn, M. F. Scott, L. J. Warden, R. Shingle, Lulu Cunningham, Miss D. Gomes, A. S. Hartwell and J. Williams.

HILLO.

Per ship Falls of Clyde, May 3, from San Francisco—Mrs. G. J. Becker, Mrs. E. Becker, Mrs. M. Becker, H. L. Shaw and wife, J. van Sternberg, C. M. Myrick, M. Rockliff and W. P. Whittier.

Secretary Carter turned over to Treasury Agent MacLennan yesterday the transcript of the fire claims awards duly signed and certified by Governor Dole as correct. With the record was also turned over the pro rata estimates made by the Territory for the use of the treasury agent in paying out the million dollars and the \$325,000 in bonds in equal proportions.

Though Mr. MacLennan now has the record it is very doubtful whether the payment of the money will begin this week. There is a considerable amount of work to be done first and this may take a week or even longer.

In the first place it is not expected that the treasury agent will begin the payment of the million dollars until he knows how he is going to come out of the affair. That is the receipt and the treasury warrants will first be made out according to the pro rata and it will then be ascertained whether the sum total of the treasury certificates to be issued will figure out more than the million dollars at the disposal of MacLennan for this purpose. The work will be expedited however by the assistance already rendered by the Territory and also by the generous offer of the First National Bank which institution has agreed to prepare the receipts and also the certificates which require only the signature of the treasury agent. The First National Bank has also offered to place office room at the disposal of Mr. MacLennan and to assist in facilitating the payment of the money in every possible way.

It is probable now that no further efforts will be made to pace the remainder of the bonds. It has been pointed out that once the million dollars are paid the claimants will be anxious to dispose of their remaining interests which will be covered by the bond issue. If they sold their claims now the banks would of necessity have to buy up the entire claim for cash, while after the million dollars has been paid the claimants would gladly take ninety per cent for the remainder.

The task of making out over six thousand receipts and as many more treasury certificates will be an enormous one for each warrant must be signed by Mr. MacLennan. The assistance of the bank will, however, greatly assist in the completion of this work.

Shipping Notes.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The U. S. S. Iroquois will get away for Midway islands May 23.

The S. S. Nebraska is expected next Tuesday from San Francisco with mail.

The schooner Blakeley sailed yesterday afternoon for San Francisco with a full load of sugar.

The schooner James Rolph has gone from Honolulu to Hana to load a return cargo of sugar for San Francisco.

The bark Haydn Brown sailed from Mahukona last Wednesday for San Francisco with a full load of sugar.

After being ill three weeks with a severe attack of dengue fever, Captain Olsen of the tug Fearless is again in command of the vessel.

The bark Edward May did not come direct to this port from San Francisco but went to Makaweli. She will load sugar for San Francisco.

The S. S. Hawaiian arrived at Hilo Friday morning from Kahului, just as the Kinau was leaving for Honolulu. The Hawaiian will complete her load for Delaware Breakwater at Hilo and get away next week.

A recent issue of the San Francisco Examiner has a very interesting account of how Captain Rodman, the commanding officer at the Naval Station, brought the British cruiser Amphitrite into the harbor on the recent visit of that big vessel to this port.

It is officially announced that the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company will withdraw the appeal from United States Judge Estee's award of salvage to the tug Fearless for pulling the steamship Nevada off the reef at the entrance of the harbor. The judgment will be paid.

(From Monday's daily.)

The Alameda will be the next ship to carry mail to the Coast.

The Mikahala, which took the Hilo's regular run this week, brought 5,000 bags of sugar from the Garden Isle.

The schooner Muriel sailed from Hana for San Francisco yesterday, carrying 14,250 sacks of sugar in her hold.

The purser of the Mikahala reports sugar on Kauai as follows: M. A. K., 19,850 bags; G. & R., 100; McBrady, 40,000; K. P., 2,194; M. S. Co., 80,000; K. S. Co., 5,200.

The Swedish ship Clan Macfarlane is at the channel wharf for fumigation. She will sail for the Columbia river on Tuesday, and at Portland she will load wheat for Europe.

The American ship Servia has about finished discharging her cargo of coal at the Railway wharf, and will go to the Sound to load lumber for South Africa. She will get away early in the week. It is thought.

The Kinau will go out on her regular run today instead of on Tuesday, as usual. The reason for the change is that there are 164 Japs to be taken to one of the plantations on the Big Island, and it is desired to get them there as soon as possible.

The Miowera was late yesterday in arriving at this port because of a day's delay in leaving Victoria. She could not get away from the Northern port because of the strike on the docks there. The ship had a smooth and pleasant trip down, and sighted nothing on the way.

The Mauna Loa has not gone on the Marine Railway, but she is lying in that neighborhood and they have already begun to burn the old paint off her sides preparatory to the thorough overhauling she is to have. When it is all finished the Inter-Island people say that she will sail through the channels of these islands with a broom at her forepeak.

TO BRIBE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

(Continued from Page 5)

course, the money will be turned over to you. In regard to the money, I haven't any with me. I was just sent here today to see Mr. Peters and understand just how matters are to be arranged. I was a little afraid to come here today, but I was persuaded it was all right."

Mr. Peters: "When are you going to make the first payment?"

Agent: "I cannot tell you the day, but it is this week—just as soon as we are ready. He says if we make a success of making the first payment, they will go into fan tan, che fa and run other gambling houses. They only want the first time."

Mr. Peters: "I want to know a definite time when this man is going to pay this money?"

Agent: "Between now and Thursday. The Chinese are scared now and that is all. They got their fingers burnt then. It was all because THE PAYMENT OF THE FORMER MONEY WAS MISMANAGED."

Mr. Peters: "This man belonged to the old bank that was raided?"

Agent: "I had an interest in it, but I have nothing to say in it."

Mr. Peters: "For four banks we formerly paid \$1000. For five banks \$1600 and six banks \$2000. I don't know how they fixed it. This is my first experience."

Mr. Peters: "You are just the go-between for the banks?"

Agent: "Something like that. I am telling the truth."

Mr. Peters: "You will give up the list of the men in the bank by Thursday?"

Agent: "Yes, I will have it."

Mr. Peters: "How many men will be in the bank?"

Agent: "Between ninety and a hundred men. To distribute the tickets there will be two or three hundred men."

Mr. Peters: "Well, excuse me, gentlemen, I've got to telephone. I place you under arrest."

Mr. Peters: "You said something about the cash to Mr. . . ."

Agent: "Well, they will have a meeting and bring that up."

Mr. Peters: "What about the first payment—will it be \$1500 or \$1000? Will the \$500 I have to pay, come out of the \$1500?"

Agent: "Oh, yes, he thinks that is all right, as it will show your faith in them."

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but it is a good many men to pay. The times are hard and we must cut down expenses."

Mr. Peters: "I think this man should pay some money to me on account. He is only making arrangements, giving figures, and he doesn't do anything."

Agent: "The reason I could not bring any money is because we did not know just what we had to do."

Mr. Peters: "Who is going to pay me the money?"

Agent: "It will be paid by whoever you think is all right. If you have any faith in Mr. . . . or me, why the money will be brought right up here to you."

Mr. Peters: "This man will be the go-between all the time?"

Agent: "Yes, at present."

Mr. Peters: "Will he be the man who will pay the money?"

Agent: "Oh, yes. It is no use giving it to some one else."

Mr. Peters: "When will the first payment be made?"

Agent: "At our meeting last night we agreed that we would prefer to pay after the banks are opened up—that is we open on Saturday next, and we would pay you the next Saturday."

Mr. Peters: "When will the first payment be made?"

Agent: "I cannot tell you whether we can pay you in advance or not. I can't say now because I have to go back to see my partners."

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